

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 4239.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1909.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Lectures.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,**  
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## LITERATURE

*Justice and Liberty.* By G. Lowes Dickinson. (Dent & Co.)

THIS is the third dialogue which Mr. Dickinson has published, and his mastery over one of the most difficult and attractive of literary methods is once more evident. This book does not, however, seem to us so brilliant or interesting as 'The Modern Symposium,' or so profound as 'The Idea of Good.' Socialism in one form or another is always with us in political discussion, and we are beginning to be a little tired of reading the same arguments, the same denunciation of the ugliness of Western civilization, and the same or very similar promises of its removal by the panacea of collective ownership of capital. This is not from lack of sympathy, but malediction, even where one agrees with it, is apt to pall, and pictures of Utopia cease to inspire when exhibited with wearisome iteration.

Still, the frequent production of attempts such as that of Mr. Dickinson is proof of the weakness at the core of the modern world, and that weariness which generally follows the triumph of aims purely materialistic, whether in modern Europe or the Roman Empire. As the Professor in this dialogue declares in words which recall Mr. Benjamin Kidd:—

"It is not only, not even chiefly, the working classes that are the strength of that great movement of revolt we call broadly Socialism. Its strength is the weakness of the ruling class, the scepticism of the rich and the powerful, the slow, half-unconscious detachment of all of them who have intelligence and moral force from the interest and the active support of their class."

The "all" is, perhaps, an exaggeration; but the fact here noted is the centre of the situation. Those at the top are begin-

ning to disbelieve—some in the justice, others in the value, of the system that puts them there. To some their privileges seem an unfair boon; to others the whole fabric seems a shoddy structure, an elaborate "much ado about nothing," with ingenious methods by which the many toil and suffer in order that the few may have rights which are not really worth fighting for, and not true "goods" at all. Now, no civilization can endure if those for whom it is reared have ceased to believe in it. Fifty years ago men did believe in it. The "bagman's paradise" of Cobden; the facile optimism and "economic harmonies" of Bastiat; the ideals which are represented in 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' the works of Samuel Smiles, and the "Great Exhibition," remain as evidence of what that faith meant. But where are we to find now such enthusiasm for the capitalist régime, unless in intellectual backwaters? True, the régime may be and is passionately, and even "brutally" defended, as Martin (the Socialist Professor in this book) says. Or it may be tolerated as the best arrangement in a world of imperfections; but it has ceased to be a religion, except to a very few. But that is what it was to the older Utilitarians and the philosophic Radicals. Of course this need not mean that Collectivism is the only substitute, or even the probable successor. But it does mean that the fashion of this world is passing away, though the passing may take some centuries. The question is one of fact. Is it or is it not the case that men the most gifted and advantageously placed are ceasing to respect the practical aims of our civilization, and are beginning to echo the gibe in 'Tancred' concerning the blindness of those who supposed that they were in the van of progress because, by the ingenious manipulation of mechanical contrivances, they had succeeded in establishing a society which had mistaken comfort for civilization? Disraeli was an Oriental, and with all his ambition and lack of scruple he discerned earlier and more clearly than others the canker at the heart of the Western world.

The strength of this book lies in its convincing exposure of the evils of our present system, and its proof that they are inherent, not accidental. As a discussion it is inadequate. Neither Stuart, the Conservative man of business, nor Harington the aristocrat, is really given a chance. Their remarks serve merely as pegs for Martin to hang his speeches upon. It is this which makes the book artistically much inferior to 'A Modern Symposium,' where the persons have a more equal say. Still, it is idle to complain; a really fair dialogue has not yet, we suppose, been written.

What is valuable is the combination of moderation and severity with which Martin brings his indictment against the existing system. We do not think he says a word too much, yet he nowhere shrieks or merely denounces, and he admits towards the close of the discussion that the rich are not to blame:—

"Society is not a deliberate exploitation

of the poor by the rich; it is a silly, sordid muddle, grown up out of centuries of violence, and perpetuated in centuries of stupidity and greed. In many respects the rich are as much to be pitied as the poor, and the poor as much to be reprobated as the rich."

There is none of the virus of the agitator here, nor in the passages which analyze the system:—

"Modern society, as I see it from top to bottom, is a descending hierarchy of oligarchic groups, each with its own familiar privileges, for which it fights, and in and by which it lives. I imagine society as a pyramid, broadening down from its apex by a series of steps, each cut off from the one above, not indeed by an impassable barrier, but by a height which it requires a considerable degree of athleticism to scale; and on each step crowded together a fighting, tramping mob of desperate men, bent every one above all on enlarging his own space and making room for his children, under penalty that if he fails, he or they will be thrust down to the step below, and perhaps, through all the degrees, to the very bottom."

Take again the passage where the speaker analyzes its motives:—

"It is a class-state, which means that every one is born without rhyme or reason into an advantageous or disadvantageous position. Consequently the main object of every one is to rise, as it is called, or to prevent himself from falling. This is true of all the individuals within each class, and also of the classes themselves, in their relation to one another. From this point of view competition is the most obvious mark of the society; and the inner correlative of competition is egotism. Further, since the fundamental inequality is one of property, the competition is for money, and thus cupidity is its motive—a cupidity intensified almost beyond belief by the fact that the mass of men live on the borders of starvation, while the few, however rich they are, never think they have enough to save them from the possibility of falling to the same level. Egotism and cupidity—these then, to begin with, are the most obvious components of the spirit of our society."

Can any honest observer deny the truth of this description? (We may mention that all the reserves needful for exemplary private life, or individual exceptions, are made in the course of the book.) Think what we will of the remedies proposed, no one, unless he is blinded by self-interest or custom, can, in the present reviewer's opinion, deny the correctness of this diagnosis of disease. It is that which makes men find the existing system intolerable; it has taken centuries to develop the immanent logic of capitalism; but it has developed, and in Western Europe, though still more unreservedly in America, we can see it to-day "in all the naked horror of the truth."

Into the details of Mr. Dickinson's scheme we need not enter; it does not differ in essentials from other presentments of the Collectivist ideal. We should like, however, to make one or two criticisms. Mr. Dickinson, like most moderns, laughs at the definition of interest as "the wages of abstinence." True of the greater accumulations of capital, this gibe is, perhaps, not true of the smaller.

The underpaid clerk or vicar who saves on his holidays to insure his life for his children's schooling, the hard-worked artisan who saves wages to pay for fresh education and get better posts in future, is receiving the "wages of abstinence" by the additional advantages he secures, for himself or his family.

Then there is the question of the family? Is not that the real unit of society rather than the individual? Yet it is never easy to see how this is provided for in the Socialist ideal of equality of opportunity. Nor do we think things will be improved by the rather mechanical view of marriage which is put forward in this book. We like this part of the dialogue far less than the rest, especially the hint that laxer relations between the sexes are to be approved, or at any rate tolerated. Still, it is a boon to have stress laid, as it is here, upon the real centre of the problem, that of making personality rather than material good the principle of the whole system. The ideal "to make work honoured and leisure noble"; "to unseat things from the saddle of destiny and seat there instead the human soul," is finely conceived and expressed.

We are glad that it is a levelling up rather than a levelling down that the author contemplates. Critics of the Socialist ideal, even Lord Morley, are fearful of the system being hostile to culture and to history. Mr. Dickinson, or rather Martin, states clearly that this is not his aim; he looks for the time when the dock labourer shall dine in evening clothes with the Cabinet Minister, and listen to Wagner's operas to his heart's content. The hope is to bring within the reach of all not the ostentation and luxury, but the graces and refinements, all the values of life, which nowadays can be secured by wealth alone. The hope is, indeed, to secure for all the worthy tastes and occupations of a man what the widespread prevalence of football does for bodily development and virtues thereon dependent. Just as popular games to some extent level the culture of the Public School with that of the artisan or the factory hand, so in a perfect State all the other values of a developed society ought to be secured, not as the monopoly of a small caste, but as the priceless treasure of a whole people.

Is such an aim possible or practicable? We cannot say here. Certainly it requires a change not only of human conditions, but also of human nature; for men will have to learn not to want many of the things they now greatly desire. Such changes, in the reviewer's opinion, need a religious rather than a merely political or economic momentum to make them even conceivable. Even here, however, Martin admits the problem, and in the most eloquent page of the dialogue expresses his feeling that it is only in something higher than mere statesmanship that hope must be placed:—

"This animal Man, this poor thin wisp of sodden straw buffeted on the great ocean of fate, this ignorant, feeble, quarrelsome,

greedy, cowardly victim and spawn of the unnatural parent we call Nature, this abortion, this clod, this indecent, unnamable thing, is also, as certainly, the child of a celestial father. Sown into the womb of Nature, he was sown a spiritual seed. And history, on one side the record of man's entanglement in matter, on the other is the epic of his self-deliverance. All the facts, the dreadful facts, at which we have timidly hinted, and which no man could fairly face and live, all these facts are true; stop at them, if you will. But true also is the contest of which they are the symbol, real the flood no less than the deposit it has left; real of all things reallest, the ideal! Do not conceive it as an idea in somebody's head. No; ideas are traces it leaves, shadows, images, words: itself is the light, the fire, the tongue of which these are creatures. Poetry, philosophy, art, religion, what you will, are but its expressions; they are not It. Thought is a key to unlock its prison, words are a vessel to carry its seed. But it is Reality of Realities, fact of facts, force of forces. It refutes demonstration; it unsettles finality; it defies experience. While all men are crying 'impossible,' it has sped and done. Even in those who deny it, it lies a latent spark; let them beware the conflagration when the wind of the spirit blows."

It is a fine passage breathing the aroma of a fine book, fit more than most we have perused of its like to arouse the dulled conscience of the comfortable, and breathe hope into the disinherited!

*The Latins in the Levant.* By William Miller. (John Murray.)

OF few historical books can it be said more unreservedly that the work is excellent throughout than of this history of mediæval Greece under Latin rule. The author is already known as a student of the history of the Balkan countries, in which he has travelled extensively; and he has the knowledge at first hand of geographical conditions and relations, without which his difficult subject could not have been competently treated. The subject is difficult to investigate, on account of the labour involved in collecting and co-ordinating the scattered material; and it is difficult to present without dissipating the interest, because there is no central theme round which the complicated relations of the numerous little States which arose in Greece and the islands after the Fourth Crusade can easily be grouped. Finlay dissipated the interest, and so did Hopf, each in his own way. The problem of treatment is even more difficult than in the case of the shifting history of the Hellenistic States and political combinations after the death of Alexander the Great. Mr. Miller discovered the secret that, if the stories of Corfu and the Duchy of Naxos were told separately, the histories of the other States could be wrought into a connected narrative, in which the main interest is concentrated on Achaia and Athens. The fortunes of Athens and the Peloponnese have been related in greater detail by Gregorovius in his 'Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelalter,' and Sir Rennell Rodd in his attractive book 'The Princes

of Achaia'; but Mr. Miller's concise narrative represents the fruits of a wider study of special literature.

The history of the Duchy of Naxos, to which the last eighty pages are devoted, cannot be found elsewhere in a connected form. The author describes this Italian State as "the most romantic, and also the most durable, of all the creations of the Fourth Crusade." Founded in 1207, it survived the Turkish conquest of Constantinople by more than a century (till 1566). The founder was a Venetian citizen, Marco Sanudo, who established himself in Naxos, and it ought to have been from the first a dependency of Venice. But Sanudo was not a conspicuously devoted son of the republic. Instead of placing himself under Venetian protection, he did homage to Henry, the Emperor of Romania, who invested him with his island conquests as the "Duchy of the Dodekanesus," which soon came to be called the Duchy of Naxos or of the Archipelago. The latter name is a curious transformation of "Aigaion pelagos," a corruption which can hardly be accounted for without supposing some conscious suggestion of the prefix *archi*-("chief"). (See *Notes and Queries*, Jan. 2nd.) Under the second duke the suzerainty was transferred by the Emperor from himself to Villehardouin, the Prince of Achaia; and the duchy remained in feudal subordination to the Achaian principality till the end of the fourteenth century, though Venice sometimes asserted claims and often interfered. The story of the duchy is full of exciting and romantic incidents, such as the matrimonial adventures of the Duchess Fiorenza, who succeeded in 1361, and was kidnapped by Venice in order to prevent her from marrying Nerio Acciajuoli; or the foul murder of her son Niccolò dalle Carceri by Francesco Crispo; or the massacre of the islanders of Seriphos by the Venetian Niccolò Adoldo, "a perfect fiend in human shape." In 1418 John Crispo II. became duke through the influence of Venice, and acknowledged Venetian overlordship. At this time, when the Turks were raiding the Aegean coasts and islands, it was the habit of the Dukes of the Archipelago to light beacon fires to warn the Venetians of Negroponte of the approach of a Turkish fleet. As the gravity of the Turkish danger increased, the duchy became more and more dependent on the republic, which, after the fall of Constantinople and the Ottoman conquest of Morea and Athens, was the only power in the Levant that could maintain resistance to the Turk.

Of the islands included in the duchy none, perhaps, is more interesting than Andros, where the ruins of a baronial castle impressively remind the traveller of this episode in its history:—

"Situated on a rock at the mouth of the harbour, and approached by a stone bridge of a single span, which has defied the tremendous storms of seven centuries, and by three steps, it bore over the entrance a statue of Mercury. The statue has disappeared; but the castle of green stone, the work of Marino Dandolo, its first Venetian



lord, still remains, though the sea has eaten away its face till it is as jagged as the teeth of a saw, and a vaulted roof inside one of the blocks of masonry may have been the baronial chapel."

The island ultimately came, through the marriage of Maria Sanudo, into the possession of the family of Sommaripa. Her son, Crusino Sommaripa, who was also lord of Paros and part-lord of Eubœa, is an interesting figure. He seems to have been imbued with the culture of the Renaissance. The Latin rulers in the Levant took no interest in classical Greece, but Crusino was an exception:—

"He had excavated marble statues at Paros, and was delighted to show them to Cyriacus of Ancona, who visited him more than once and inspected the quarries of that island whence marble was still exported. The antiquary found a ship laden with a cargo of the polished Parian stone lying in the harbour ready to sail for Chios, whose rich Genoese colonists ordered the material for their villas, and Crusino allowed him to send the head and leg of an ancient statue to one of his friends there. When, therefore, archaeologists blame the Latin rulers of the Cyclades for destroying classical temples in order to build their own castles out of the marble fragments—an example of which may be seen at Paros itself—it is well to remember that some of them, like Crusino, did something for archaeology—more, perhaps, than archaeologists have ever done for the remains of the Middle Ages. Cyriacus himself mentions that he saw at Mykonos marble fragments of statues, which had been brought from Delos. Buondelmonti, a quarter of a century earlier, had noticed more than a thousand scattered on the ground of the sacred island whence he had in vain tried to raise the colossal statue of Apollo."

Still, notwithstanding a few exceptions, the truth is that, though the society in the Cyclades was not without culture in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it missed its opportunities so far as archaeology is concerned.

Mr. Miller has rigorously adhered to the narrative of events, and allowed himself little latitude for discussion. We confess that we miss some general consideration of the question, What permanent effects did the Latin occupation, for three hundred years more or less, exercise on the civilization of Greece and the Ægean?

*The Story of a Lifetime.* By Lady Priestley. With Illustrations from Original Drawings, &c. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

We noticed on December 5th a book of memoirs in which a daughter of Robert Chambers formed the central figure; and now another daughter has published her recollections of an active and distinguished life. Indeed, a few identical letters appear in both volumes. There is this great difference between the sisters, however—that while Mrs. Frederick Lehmann retained her remarkable individuality, and became yet more interesting, after her marriage, Lady Priestley merged herself more thoroughly in her husband's career and work. Mr. R. C. Lehmann's book was a collection of letters, and good letters are always vivid. Lady Priestley's is chiefly an autobiography, and this needs,

perhaps, some gifts which she has not cultivated. One misses the music and bookishness of the other sister, and Lady Priestley cannot quite rival Mrs. Frederick Lehmann's humour or literary charm—at least so far as the present volume may be taken as evidence. We will not commit ourselves to any generalization upon the sobering effect of professional life upon doctors' wives, but there is no doubt that the earlier chapters of this book are much more lively than those which relate to hospitals, antiseptics, &c. It must, however, be remembered that Lady Priestley wrote her recollections for her children only, who would naturally be more interested in the famous gynecologist's work than unrelated readers. The book came to be published, as such books usually are, in consequence of the admiration of friends and the leakage of private copies.

Those were great days at Edinburgh, of which Lady Priestley writes with proper enthusiasm—when the Stuart "princes," John Sobieski and his brother, "two magnificent Highlanders," came laden with sweetmeats to Robert Chambers's house and drank porter out of old silver tankards, a feat which they repeated many years after, with the same tankards in Mayfair—days of strong heads and stout stomachs. The father writes of a jovial night with the Thrieplands of Fingask:—

"We carry on right merrily. Last night there was 'High Jinks' of the most extreme character. What would you think of a whole night of singing, dancing, and capering in all sorts of dresses, ending at about one in the morning with three or four of them, including Lord M[ansfield], roaring out the chorus of 'It's no use knocking at the door' at the top of their voices with the gesticulations of mountebanks?... The whole made good the saying that men are only overgrown laddies.... This morning I don't know how we are all to face each other. There was a locking of doors to make the ladies submit to an accolade before escaping, but they picked Lord Charles's pocket of the key of the back door and stole away."

Lady Priestley herself danced endless Highland flings with "Christopher North" in his "stocking soles." The quaint figure of Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, who descended from the famous Sir Roger of Closeburn of "I mak siccar" notoriety, was a feature of Edinburgh in the first half of the nineteenth century, and he enjoyed advantages unknown to present visitors to Holyrood. In 1825 the relics of the dead were not treated with much reverence, and Sharpe wrote:—

"I remember many fragments of the royal bodies shown in the chapel of Holyrood House; and a Countess of Roxburgh entire, saving one hand. The woman went into the vault, and threw out the body on the grass—like a blackamoor's; with one white tooth, which gave an undesirable horror to the face—it used to make children squall prodigiously. In later times I once paid a visit to the chapel with some friends after the royal vault had been shut up. The woman who showed the place made a sad lament: 'O, gentlemen, if ye had cam here a while syne, I cud hae showed ye muckle mair in this place—King James the

Fifth's shuther and Lord Darnley's thie banes; and a gude bit o' the Earl of Buchan's back—but there cam a French hizzie that deid here—sae first they pat her in a lead coffin; and then in a wooden ane; and set her up on four stoops, and closed up the door: they say she's to gang back to France whan the King gets there again—but I think she'll lie here till the day o' joodgement.' This in a very peevish tone."

Walter Scott, of course, comes largely into the reminiscences of Robert Chambers, and so does that "dapper little person" De Quincey, who

"used to spend his Sundays at my father's house, and had to rush back to get into Sanctuary before twelve o'clock, after which hour he could be arrested. For the sake of convenience he left a pair of his Wellington boots in my mother's keeping."

There must have been joy in "Embro" when those two pioneers Bulwer Lytton and Simpson were experimenting on "the girls" with electro-biology and chloroform, respectively. Bulwer would make one of them try to climb the bell-rope, or stick another's hand irremovably to the wall, till his passes released it; whilst Simpson, with his chloroform simply sprinkled on handkerchiefs,

"would have half a dozen of us lying about in various stages of sleep. Our mother feared nothing, and was only too delighted to sacrifice, if unavoidable, a daughter or two to science!"

One would have liked to see Prof. Simpson and Dr. Lyon Playfair personating "the Babes in the Wood" in white muslin with short sleeves tied with blue ribbons, sucking oranges, as they wandered aimlessly through the wood. We fully believe that, though they "did not say much, they looked everything, and fairly brought down the house." Simpson, by the way, having, in concert with a professional colleague, duly "capped" Lady Priestley as a joke at the end of the proceedings in the Senate, discovered that he had really made her M.D., by virtue of the statute giving two King's physicians the power to confer degrees in medicine. We wonder if that statute is still valid.

If she was not strictly M.D., Lady Priestley took a vivid interest in Sir William's profession, and has much to say that was worth saying about the condition of the hospitals—especially the maternity wards—in the days of indiscriminate mixture of infectious diseases and ignorance of septic dangers. Her own interest in the Children's Hospital at Great Ormond Street is well-known to many; and Pasteur had few more enthusiastic sympathizers in his great work. There is perhaps rather too much of Pasteur and too little of herself in the latter part of the book, but these semi-professional chapters will doubtless attract some readers. A number of clever sketches by Noel Paton, "Dicky" Doyle, and others add considerably to the interest of these recollections.

*The Life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich.* By Ferris Greenslet. (Constable & Co.)

THE late Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich was better known on this side of the

Atlantic as a poet than as a novelist, but in his own country his popularity was attained through fiction. It is as the author of 'Marjorie Daw' and 'The Story of a Bad Boy' that he will be best remembered in America. 'Marjorie Daw,' written in his thirty-seventh year, seized the fancy of the public at once. It was only a short story in the pages of *The Atlantic Monthly*. Yet those were the days when magazine literature was watched and valued. It is hard to think of the discovery of a new Kipling through the pages of a modern magazine. 'Marjorie Daw' was immediately translated into several foreign languages, and made Aldrich a European reputation. Four years earlier he had published 'The Story of a Bad Boy,' which, in Mr. Greenslet's phrase, has become an American "classic." We doubt if it is well known in this country. Both these stories embodied much of the essential Aldrich, who persisted, however like all poets, in valuing his poetical work higher. In that he was probably right. Mr. Greenslet, a judicious and sympathetic biographer, considers that "it would be hard to find an English author who has made more of his native endowment." He had a few exquisite gifts, and he utilized them to perfection. His style was admirably cultivated, and chaste to a nicety. He had a passion for "good English," and he loathed "sloppiness" with a sincere hatred. Mr. Greenslet does not think, however, that his stories have "the potency of enduring life," accomplished as they are. In his poetry it is otherwise. Influenced by Tennyson, Longfellow, Chatterton, and Poe, he developed a pleasant individuality of his own. His melody was delightful, his fancy charming, and his sentiment delicately human. It is not for strength that we go to him, but rather for pretty touches of feeling which at times delight in being whimsical. Indeed, it is perhaps not too much to say that the characteristics of the man, humour and urbanity, are the dominant notes of his verse.

An urbane humour was certainly the striking feature of his social intercourse. According to Mark Twain, "Thomas Bailey Aldrich has said fifteen hundred if not fifteen thousand things as brilliant as the things Talleyrand said." There is abundant proof of his pleasant humour in these pages. Aldrich's letters are full of it. He is not an artificial "literary" letter-writer; his merit is that he is natural, spontaneous, and always light of wit. "I was 59 yesterday," he writes. "It is unpleasant to be 59; but it would be unpleasant not to be, having got started." These small sparkles light up a correspondence with gaiety; they leave temporarily upon one the impression of having been handsomely entertained by a friend.

Aldrich was not primarily of the Boston school, though he identified himself with it in later life. At one time he was a member of a coterie in New York which professed to despise Boston. But the "hub" claimed him when he came

to settle there in an editorial chair. Born in 1836, he enjoyed the acquaintance of many distinguished men of letters of the nineteenth century. He was a friend of Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Longfellow, Mark Twain, Mr. Howells, and Bayard Taylor. His success as a poet came early, as at twenty-two he received appreciations from his contemporaries. In 1860 Lowell, in the editorial chair of *The Atlantic Monthly*, accepted a poem from Aldrich, and sent him a handsome letter.

"Twenty-five years later, when Aldrich in his turn had become editor of *The Atlantic*, he accepted a poem that Lowell sent him with a copy of this note. Lowell promptly called at the office to say that he was so enheartened by the recognition that he had about made up his mind to follow literature as a profession."

In 1863 Holmes wrote to the budding poet a characteristic and kindly letter of advice, in which he informed him that the poems "are most of them must, not wine. Happy man, whose voice time will be mellowing when he is cracking those of us your preterpluperfect contemporaries." Mr. Greenslet describes Aldrich at this time in these words:—

"Let him be in our minds for the rest of this chapter as an alert, slender young man with clear, steady, gray-blue eyes, and crisp, golden hair. Let us imagine his witty, winsome manner, with its slight touch of Parnassian dignity."

Aldrich's success in life was considerable. In later years he summed it up. He had had a salaried position for twenty-five years, which had enabled him to conserve his small patrimony and his literary royalties. From 1881 to 1890 he was editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* after much similar experience from the sixties onwards, and under his guidance the magazine was hailed as "the best-edited magazine in the English language." He was able to retire early and devote his time to his own work and European travel, of which he was fond. He died after an operation in the early part of 1907, displaying up to the last that sweetness of blood and fancy which had characterized his life. Here and there only are evidences of a certain distaste and disappointment. He was not satisfied with the American atmosphere. "If the average culture of the men who sit in judgment on American literature is so low," he writes, "what must be the intellectual state of the masses who are engaged in pursuits which afford them few chances for mental improvement?" Many years before Holmes had written to him:—

"You may have noticed that our poets do not commonly ripen well—they are larks in the morning, sparrows at noon, and owls before evening. One reason is that our shallow universal culture is wanting in severe standards of taste and judgment."

Aldrich dwelt with pleasure on his first recognition in Europe, which came from *The Athenæum*. Though he often visited Europe, it is strange how few references there are in his correspondence to his experiences there, or the literary acquaintances he made in England. Browning he does refer to; he found him

a professed admirer of 'Marjorie Daw' and some of the poems.

"He was very cordial to me in a man-of-the-world fashion. I did not care greatly for him personally. Good head, long body, short legs. Seated, he looked like a giant; standing, he just missed being a dwarf. He talked well, but not so well as Lowell."

Of Whitman he wrote:—

"That he will outlast the majority of his contemporaries, I haven't the faintest doubt—but it will be in a glass case or a quart of spirits in an anatomical museum."

## NEW NOVELS.

*A County Family.* By J. Storer Clouston. (John Murray.)

THIS somewhat slight story is virtually an ironical comedy of snobbery. A county magnate dies, full of riches and honours, leaving a mysterious will, which entrusts the interests of his heirs to the keeping of an equally mysterious friend of earlier years. The deftly developed climax shows the inheritors of his name, who are as fully instinct with fine shades and nice feelings as the famous Misses Pole, completely disillusioned as to the origin of their parent's birth and estate, and proportionately chagrined. There are some clever, though superficial character-studies—one in particular, of a vulgar coquette; while the sub-acid humour of the tale barely atones for its lack of breadth and sympathy.

*The Sibyl of Venice.* By Rachel S. Macnamara. (Blackwood & Sons.)

A MEDIEVAL witch living on a back canal of modern Venice is the central figure of Miss Macnamara's series of sketches. Pia la Strega has numerous spells and charms wherewith to win back faithless lovers and call down calamities on the heads of rivals. But her powers are not only invoked on behalf of hapless lovers. Two of the girls who come to seek her advice are possessed with the lust of money, and even while they gain their desires, misfortunes overtake them. The book is picturesquely written, and Miss Macnamara has been successful in her sketch of Venetian life on those canals unfrequented by the tourist, but she is not greatly assisted by the too frequent use of words in italics, such as *ma che*, *ebbene*, &c.

*The Baronet's Wife.* By Florence Warden. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS melodramatic story tells how a rather interfering, but well-intentioned mother and her daughter find their way into the house of a baronet to prevent the murder by his second wife of his invalid son, and how they discover that the step-mother is involved in a number of robberies from surrounding manor houses. Some exciting incidents are related, and the book, while sometimes lacking the minimum of verisimilitude necessary for works of its class, has something more than the virtues of the average "shocker."



*The Whips of Time.* By Arabella Kenealy. (John Long.)

THE question of heredity versus environment is Miss Kenealy's theme—a problem which, even in fiction, requires for its elucidation a more delicate medium than the good old device of changing two infants at nurse. Yet the result is an interesting and, on the whole, original story. We certainly find little of that subtle analysis of character for which the subject presents peculiar opportunities; for the most convincing person in the book—the beautiful *demi-mondaine* with her romantic surroundings and essentially prosaic nature—stands more or less apart from the main issue. The author's taste for melodrama is throughout conspicuous, but her peculiar theory with regard to athletic women has assumed a milder and more reasonable form. In construction there is a marked advance upon her earlier novels.

*The Ways of Men.* By Herbert Flowerdew. (Fisher Unwin.)

A PARVENU peer's son, while his wife lies dying, brutally tears a girl from her affianced lover and is afterwards married to her in France. Marriage with a sister-in-law is still illegal in England at the time of the story, and the husband has to confront an irate father, while the bride suffers at the hands of a hostile clerical uncle. The young man, disinherited by his father, appears to be within an ace of sacrificing his second love to his interests; but the book ends in his forswearing a third and more profitable infatuation, and in a display of fidelity to his second wife. Mr. Flowerdew tells a story which, without rising much above mediocrity, is at least free from dullness; but in depicting the central character of the book as the bully he really is, he has perhaps alienated sympathy more than he intended.

#### EGYPTOLOGICAL BOOKS.

*The Book of the Kings of Egypt.* By E. A. Wallis Budge. 2 vols. (Kegan Paul.)—Nothing is more important to the Egyptologist than a good working knowledge of the names of the different kings who reigned over ancient Egypt. It not only enables him to place at once in its historical setting any monument, however small, which bears a royal name, but also gives him the best and most dependable of all keys to the meaning, and sometimes the pronunciation, of a group of hieroglyphs. The only real clue we have to the sounds which Egyptian words in Pharaonic times conveyed to the foreigner's ear is to be found in the transcriptions of names like Rameses and Neb-maat-Ra into Semitic Babylonian written in cuneiform characters, and the perhaps more familiar appearance of Khufu, Khaf-Ra, and Men-khau-Ra in Greek dress, as Cheops, Chephren, and Mycerinus respectively. Moreover, it was the decipherment of the cartouches—as the curious oval frames with which Egyptian loyalty surrounded the royal throne-name from the time of the Fourth Dynasty are called—which first led Champollion to the recognition of the language in which all Egyptian inscriptions are written, and it is perhaps even now the best introduction

to it. Hence a complete and ordered list of royal names and titles is invaluable to the student and the tourist alike, and it is wonderful to think how few have been the efforts to furnish them with this equipment. Lepsius, as Dr. Budge reminds us in his Introduction, did indeed publish in 1858 his 'Königsbuch,' which contained nearly all the royal names then discovered; but this was when Egyptology was hardly out of its cradle, and before the distinction of the different parts of the royal style or protocol had been attempted. Brugsch and Bouriant's 'Livre des Rois' in 1887 did something to fill the gap; but French scholars seldom court or expect a large circulation for their scientific works, and a copy of it is by this time very hard to come by. The field has thus been left clear for the present book, and we shall be astonished if its success does not repay the learned author for all the care and pains he has spent on it.

Dr. Budge prefixes to his king-lists an essay on Egyptian royal names which divides the full protocol into five parts. In this he follows the lines laid down by M. Moret in his excellent essay 'La Royauté Pharaonique,' and he adds to what was formerly known on the subject some new instances taken from the Nubian kings, whose pyramids he has himself lately explored in the ancient kingdom of Napata. He also gives a much-needed list of lesser titles, such as *neb tau* ("Lord of the two lands"), *neter nefer* ("Fair God"), *per aa* ("Great House" or Pharaoh), with their later variants. Then follows a chapter on Egyptian chronology in which Dr. Budge not only enumerates the different sources, such as the Turin Papyrus and the Mural Tablets of Abydos and Saqqara, but also reproduces the essential parts of these last as well as the king-lists of Manetho. He then discusses briefly the different systems proposed for ascertaining the total duration of the dynasties catalogued by Manetho, and declares that that lately put forward by Prof. Eduard Meyer is the only one, besides that of Brugsch, "worthy of serious thought." He tells us, however, that Prof. Meyer is certainly wrong in making the date of Menes, the first king of the First Dynasty, as late as 3315, and that the interval between the Twelfth and the Eighteenth Dynasties—or, in other words, the rule of the Hyksos—must have been longer than the 200 years which Prof. Meyer would assign to it. This part of the book closes with a list of recent papers bearing on Egyptian chronology, of great interest to the reader who wishes to ascertain what has been said on the subject. Then follow the cartouches, and such of the rest of the protocol as can be collected, of all the kings, queens, princes, and princesses of Egypt, amounting to nearly a thousand persons in all, with the provenance of the monuments from which they are taken indicated in every case. The care with which this has been done can be judged from the fact that Dr. Budge has been able to collect no fewer than 141 royal names, exclusive of those known to belong to Hyksos monarchs, for the period between the Twelfth and the Seventeenth Dynasties, which is generally supposed to have been devoid of native kings. An excellent Index completes the book.

It may eventually be found that a few, though probably not many, of these names are duplicates, and some of Dr. Budge's identifications will not be endorsed by every other Egyptologist. This is particularly noticeable in the Thinite dynasties, where he equates Narmer not only with a supposed "Besh," but also with Khasekhemui, makes Perabsen the throne-name of Sekhemab, and omits the recently

discovered Per-en-maat altogether. But Dr. Budge's experience in these matters is very great, and he is at least as likely to be right as any one else. Several points of interest will be gathered from a prolonged study of these lists, but in the meantime one or two may be mentioned. One is that the names of the Egyptian kings went through the same process of evolution as those of our own; and thus the simple "Men" with which Dr. Budge's list begins forms as great a contrast with the "Hunnu-nefer-maret-mer-Ptah-Tanen-su" of the last Ptolemy as do the names of Egbert or Alfred with the Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, &c., of the eldest son of the Heir Apparent. Another is that while the titles, after increasing from one to five, remain fixed at the last number, the names added to them soon began to be settled by precedent instead of caprice, and to assume a predetermined form changing only with the dynasty. That this was done deliberately, and not by accident, is evident from a text found by Dr. Naville at Deir el-Bahari in which the whole process of choosing the names of the king is set forth, and it is declared that "the god suggested to the hearts of [the priests] to make the names in the resemblance of those which he had himself made formerly." It is moreover evident from the vastly greater number of names Dr. Budge has been able to collect than his predecessors, that the lacunæ in our knowledge of the broad lines of Egyptian history are being surely, if slowly, filled up, and that before long we ought to be able to construct an Egyptian chronology upon a firmer basis than the rickety "astronomical" foundation against which Dr. Budge warns us. We leave with regret a book the intrinsic value of which, together with its use as a work of reference, is a credit alike to the author and the great Museum whose Department of Oriental Antiquities he directs.

*A History of the Ancient Egyptians.* By James Henry Breasted. (Smith & Elder.)—This little volume is founded, as the author tells us in his preface, on the five volumes of 'Ancient Records' that we reviewed last year (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4151), and the author does not seem to have changed his views much in the interval, although he has incorporated in the present work some discoveries made since the publication of the larger one. He accepts Mr. L. W. King's contention as to the overlapping of the early dynasties of Babylonia, and thinks that the claim of Egypt to have possessed an earlier civilization than the former country is established by Prof. Eduard Meyer's remark that we have no Babylonian monument earlier than 3000 B.C. It is a curious coincidence that Dr. Budge deals with this very remark in the 'Book of Kings' noticed above, and disposes of it with the comment that Prof. Meyer's conclusion "agrees with his [i.e. the Professor's] preconceived belief." One is glad to notice that Dr. Breasted speaks of the transliteration question without heat; dispenses with the terrible commas and gaps used in the German system, of which he was formerly so warm a defender; and uses throughout a spelling which can be pronounced without any difficulties. The book should be very useful to the Bible students to whom it is primarily addressed.

*The Temples of Nubia.* By James Henry Breasted. (Chicago, Oriental Exploration Fund.)—*The Monuments of Sudanese Nubia.* (Same author and publisher.)—These two tractates, reprinted from *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature*, together form the report of Dr. Breasted

on the work of an expedition conducted by him into Nubia during the seasons of 1905-7 at the instance of the Chicago University's exploration fund. Its purpose was to inventory, photograph, and note for future excavation the antiquities of both Upper and Lower Nubia, and the materials thus obtained are worthy of every attention. As, however, the Report is stated to be merely preliminary, we propose to wait until the definitive one reaches us before giving it the extended notice it deserves. For the present, it may be noted that in his first season Dr. Breasted discovered on the cliffs at Molokab, near the little village of El Madik, the protocol of a king with the *suten bat* name of Khent-ab-Ra, which we do not find in Dr. Budge's 'Book of Kings,' and which the finder attributes to the Eleventh Dynasty. In the Sudan his greatest find was, perhaps, the temple of Sesebi, which he declares to have been the centre of the city "Gem-Aton," a town built by the heretic king, Amenophis IV., in honour of his new deity, and in imitation of the "Glory of the Sun-disk," or Tel el-Amarna. As the temple was later "usurped" by Seti I., the characteristic monuments of Khuenaton have hitherto escaped notice; but it is evident that if Dr. Breasted's contention survives critical examination, the site would repay excavation, and we might then know a good deal more of the rise and fall of this strange heresy than we do now. In one or two other places Dr. Breasted shows a disposition to correct statements made by Dr. Budge in his excellent work on 'The Egyptian Sudan,' but it will be well to await his detailed report before entering upon this. It is agreeable to notice that Dr. Breasted, although an American with very pronounced Berlinist tendencies, pays a handsome tribute to the beneficial effects of our rule in the Sudan, and the important interest taken by the Sirdar and his officials in the search for antiquities. His report, with the photographs which appear on every page, should be of the greatest use to scientific and other explorers alike.

*New Light on Ancient Egypt.* By G. Maspero. Translated by Elizabeth Lee. (Fisher Unwin.)—This is a translation of the author's 'Causeries d'Égypte,' reviewed in these columns on December 7th, 1907. The new title does not seem particularly appropriate. The other innovations are the cutting-out of the greater part of the author's preface, here reduced to a single paragraph and called a "Note"; the addition of twenty-eight photographs reproduced by process by way of illustrations; and an Index. The illustrations are for the most part fitted to the essays against which they appear, although we see no reason why the so-called "Menes" tablet, a discussion of which occupies the greater part of the essay on 'Archaic Egypt,' should be replaced in the illustration by the much-photographed carved slate of "Narmer." The Index is useful, and would have been more so had not its maker overdone the practice of indexing adjectives as well as, and sometimes to the exclusion of, nouns, as when "Old Testament" is indexed under "Old," and "Oasis" under "Great." A well-known Egyptologist appears under one of his Christian names.

As for the translation, the best that can be said for it is that it very seldom entirely misrepresents the meaning of the author, though it is far from giving any idea of his clear and brilliant style. 'Les emprunts qu'il [i.e., l'art perse] fit à droite et à gauche' does not mean "the loans that it made right and left"; and M. Maspero

would never, had he been writing English, have talked, as does the translator, of *suppressing* the partition walls when he meant to imply that they were pulled down. She also uses the feminine pronoun "her" in speaking of things that belong to masculine personages such as Triptolemus, Osiris, and Queen Thyi's father Juas; says "dry bricks" when she means sun-dried bricks, and "sense" when she should put "direction." Other mistakes are due to want of acquaintance with the subject-matter of the book. "Lever en roi" she translates "rising to be king," in ignorance that it was a commonplace in coronation scenes for the king's appearing on the throne like the sun rising above the horizon. "L'âge saïte" means not the age of the Sahid or Upper Egypt, but the age of the Pharaohs of Sais, under whom an archaizing movement in art took place. The expression "voix juste" should be rendered not by "voice in perfect tune," but by "rightly pronouncing," the literal translation of the words *ma-kheru*, by which the Egyptian implied that the initiated or "justified" dead was able to pronounce the spells which would free him from the terrors of the other world. It is worth while to translate M. Maspero's lighter articles for the benefit of those readers who cannot appreciate them in the original, but we think that the work should have been handed to an expert. Among misprints we have noticed "sgraffite" for *graffiti*, "Euboleus" for Eubouleus, "Assasif" for Assassif, and "Newbury" for Newberry.

*A Guide to the Egyptian Collections in the British Museum.* By E. A. Wallis Budge. (British Museum.)—This Guide has been written, as we learn from Dr. Budge's Preface, to supplement rather than to replace the Guides to the different galleries published some four years ago. It aims at giving an intelligible account of the history, religion, and art of ancient Egypt, together with a short description of the decipherment of the hieroglyphic characters and their related scripts. The whole of this is illustrated by references to the exhibits in the Museum, many of which are reproduced in the Guide, a handsome volume of some three hundred pages. The clear and concise style in which it is written should make it intelligible to those entirely unacquainted with its subject-matter, for whom, indeed, it forms the best introduction to Egyptology that they are likely to find. The National Collections, containing, as we are told, nearly 50,000 objects, are particularly rich in examples of the 'Book of the Dead,' which here receive adequate treatment; and in what he has to say with regard to the chronology Dr. Budge sets his face firmly against the last German pronouncement, and declares for the system of Brugsch, which would place the establishment of the monarchy in 4400 B.C. rather than for that of Prof. Meyer, which would reduce it to B.C. 3315. In this we think he is thoroughly well advised.

*An Account of the Sarcophagus of Seti I., King of Egypt.* By the same. (Soane Museum.)—This work, by the same author as the last, is descriptive of the large sarcophagus discovered by Belzoni, for many years known as the "Tomb of Osymandyas," and now in Sir John Soane's too little visited museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Dr. Budge has no difficulty in showing that while a part of the sarcophagus is occupied with extracts from the 'Book of the Dead,' the remainder is inscribed with the most perfect copy of the work generally called the 'Book of the Gates' yet known.

As, however, we have lately given a full account of this last-mentioned text in reviewing the author's 'Egyptian Heaven and Hell' (see *Athen.*, No. 4100), we do not propose to dwell further upon it here. There can be no doubt about the attribution of the monument in question to Seti I. of the Nineteenth Dynasty, and the book should be in the hands of every visitor to the Museum.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Historical and Political Essays.* By William E. H. Lecky. (Longmans & Co.)—This collection of essays and addresses fully justifies its publication, though the death of the lamented historian left some of the papers incomplete. Thus 'Israel among the Nations' stops short of the most vehement manifestations of the anti-Semite movement, while the article on 'The Private Correspondence of Sir Robert Peel' does not go further than Mr. C. S. Parker's first volume, and even so is more of a running commentary than a criticism. Still, Lecky never wrote anything that was not the outcome of thought and conviction, and the present volume is the more valuable because it contains in 'Formative Influences' an interesting piece of self-revelation, particularly as to the influence of Archbishop Whately on the young men with whom he came into contact. The personal element also agreeably colours Lecky's estimates of his three friends, that much underrated statesman the fifteenth Earl of Derby, Henry Reeve, and Dean Milman. "I rather like shooting," once said the first of them; "it prevents the necessity of general conversation." Of the Dean of St. Paul's we are told that not long before his death he went to an exhibition of contemporary portraits, but could not go through it. "When I found myself," he remarked, "surrounded by the likenesses—often the miserable likenesses—of so many I had known and loved, it was more than I could bear." Milman's writings receive their due, and perhaps a little more than their due; and in an excellent essay, 'Carlyle's Message to his Age,' the power of Carlyle's moral force, in spite of his exaggerations and perversities, is pointed out with temperate admiration.

Of the disquisitions on such wider topics as 'The Political Value of History' it is enough to say that a certain tendency towards truism does not really affect the merits of their luminous lessons. If some of us are aware that "a fatal and very common error is that of judging of the actions of the past by the moral standard of our own age," the scientific writers of the present school are too apt to forget that "the facts of history have been largely governed by its fictions."

*From Ploughshare to Parliament: a Short Memoir of the Potters of Tadcaster.* By Georgina Meinertzhagen. (John Murray.)—In its quiet way this memoir of the Potters of Tadcaster is uncommonly interesting. The social atmosphere resembles not a little that of a novel by Mrs. Gaskell. We start with John Potter, shopkeeper and farmer, who prospered so well that, when he died in 1802, he left 12,000*l.* behind him. "Honey, thee and me grow two hambing old folks; but thou art the better of the two," was nearly the last recorded observation of the worthy man. Of his numerous children, John, the eldest, failed in business, and, after living in hiding from his creditors, was shipped off to America, where he died of yellow fever. "It will be at least another month before another Ship sails from this



Port," he wrote from Liverpool in 1795, on the eve of his departure; and he reached New York after a fairly calm passage of eight weeks and five days. William, the second son, was the oracle of the family, somewhat in the style of Polonius; for example, "Do keep an account of thy expenditure, and practise economy with an appearance of generosity." But, alas! William took to strong drink; there was a quarrel over money matters, and his sister Elizabeth trenchantly wrote: "I am sure you will approve of the principle of not letting such a knave walk the ground in quiet to his grave." The women of the family were gifted with spirit and circumspection, notably Catherine. Nothing could be more to the point than the warmth with which she retorted when her brother expressed doubts as to the prudence of her engagement to Mr. Sargeant, and the caution with which she evidently inquired into that favoured individual's prospects before she would have anything to do with him.

All the Potters had character. Richard, the fourth son, the central figure of the family group, was a capital specimen of middle-class grit. As a boy we find him horribly homesick as an apprentice to a Nottingham linendraper, and recalcitrant against the indignity of having to sit in the kitchen of an evening. Much admonished by William, he worked hard to improve himself. When placed in a shop at Birmingham, he and his mates started a French class with a Swiss lady from half-past five to eight in the morning, and for six years he kept a journal in quite passable French. We need not follow Richard Potter in his rise to be partner in the Manchester firm of Potter Bros. and member for Wigan, with a strong interest in the treatment of prisoners. His diaries are little more than condensations from the newspapers, though valuable as reflecting a sturdy and sensible Radicalism. But the letters written to him by Mary Seddon before their marriage are full of formal charm, though we have it on Mrs. Meinertzhagen's authority that the match did not result in happiness.

Social economics are freely illustrated in this agreeable record. Thus agricultural prices are freely quoted, and we read of a rape threshing in which nearly three hundred, counting children, were employed. Then there are the custom of "giving us a gentleman" after dinner as a toast, and formidable injunctions about wedding cake—a wedge of no less than 3 lb. to be sent to Miss Prescott. A countryman's happy day in London in 1807 included the spectacle of eight men hanged outside Newgate, followed by a visit to the British Institution of Painters. Mrs. Meinertzhagen chronicles this small but sparkling beer with a happy, familiar touch, and links the Potters of Tadcaster with their descendants, including the well-known politician T. B. Potter; and, in the present generation, Lady Courtney and Mrs. Sidney Webb.

*My African Journey.* By the Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—The greater part of Mr. Churchill's book has already seen the light with illustrations in the pages of a monthly magazine, and will therefore be familiar to many readers, though some of it appears for the first time. Mr. Churchill has a graphic touch and a practised pen; and considered as letters to a newspaper, written in the midst of the scenes they describe, his chapters could hardly be better. As contributions to ethnology, social science, or politics, he himself would be the last to wish them classified; nevertheless, they

contain many shrewd and suggestive remarks, and certainly set before us in clear and attractive form a number of facts about which most minds are hazy. He has a robust faith in the civilizing power of railways and cotton-mills, and the value of a civilization so produced; but we cannot say we envy the temperament that can spend three hours watching the Nile as it flows out of the Victoria Nyanza, and think all the time of the way to make it drive a turbine. Nor do we sympathize with the wish to change the "uncouth name" of Jinja into "Ripon Falls." But that is a matter of taste.

*At Large*, by Mr. Arthur C. Benson (Smith & Elder), is lighter, clearer, and much more sensible and bracing than his previous essays concerning life or things in general. It marks a great advance in respect that he has emancipated himself almost completely from the philosophico-sentimental atmosphere or haze which coloured his previous perceptions. The "sad intimities" so much beloved by him, and so cleverly attained in former books, has given way, and with it has departed much of the unconvincing and valueless suggestion of profound *malaise* which embarrassed his thinking. There is still, it is true, a suggestion that a kind of specialism about life in general is more urgent than any other kind of specialism; a complaint that, considering how much has been said, and sung, and written, and recorded, and prated, and imagined, it is strange to think how little is ever told us directly about life; a craving for books "in which one sees right into the heart and soul of another"; a peculiar joy in "confession of the frankest order." But Mr. Benson's conception of a "life of reflection" is becoming more reasonable. The account in chap. xii. of 'A Speech Day' is admirable "criticism of life." So, too, in a less degree, is the essay on 'Shyness.' The description of his house in the Isle of Ely captivates one's interest, and there are excellent little stories and some memorable remarks scattered throughout the book, though there are several things said which have previously been said better. There is still the "fatal facility" which leads to careless and slipshod passages:—

"It was Lord North, I think, who, when discussing with his Cabinet a list of names of officers suggested for the conduct of a campaign, said: 'I do not know what effect these names produce upon you, gentlemen, but I confess they make me tremble.'"

If Lord North or any one else had made such a remark, it would, we think, have fallen too flat for Mr. Benson to have heard of it. What was, or is supposed to have been, said was something different and witty: "I do not know what effect these names may have upon the enemy, but I know they make me tremble."

Again, we still discover specimens of the Bensonian platitude:—

"Of one thing, however, I am quite certain, and that is that travel should not be a feverish garnering of impressions, but a delicious and leisurely plunge into a different atmosphere."

What is the gentle reader to do when he comes across such a pronouncement as this? It is bound to leave him in a state of muddled indignation, like the countryman at a fair who finds that there is no pea underneath the thimble. We gather from the chapter on 'Contentment' that Mr. Benson has never properly considered with himself as to what a platitude is, or wherein lies its literary vice:—

"What I mean by a platitude is a truth so obvious that it is devoid of inspiration, and has

become one of the things that every one does so instinctively, that no reminder of them is necessary."

All that need be said of this is that the second part of it has plainly no business there. Its presence spoils, gratuitously, an excellent definition, and if in his next book Mr. Benson tells us that the longer he lives the more inclined he becomes to take the view that generally, and upon the whole, honesty will be found to be expedient as well as right, he will be continuing to commit a gross literary error in spite of the fact that our jails and workhouses are crowded.

*Reminiscences of a Stonemason.* By a Working-Man. (Murray.)—The author of this book is no ordinary man. He describes his volume as "a true and faithful description of the everyday life (during practically half a century) of an everyday working-man." We imagine that there are very few working-men who could write with such charm and power. The author is a man of real culture. He tells in simple and direct manner, without any sign of the artificial or commonplace, the story of his failures, troubles, and successes. Left an orphan, he was placed in a home for orphans, and recalls his early love for reading. We next see him in one of the Northern counties under the guardianship of grandparents. His relatives desired that he should become a pupil-teacher. Possessed of a very sensitive nature, he is so hurt by the conduct of his superiors, who seemed jealous of his ability, that he turns his back upon teaching, and begins life on his own account. First he finds employment in his uncle's grocery business, and then is attracted to London, where he starts work as a labourer. He has an evident fondness for change, and we find him in many places. He makes intelligent comments on his occupation and surroundings. He is at work in a quarry:—

"Well, when I recall the means and appliances that I found in that quarry and compare them with those of to-day (with the Employers' Liability Act in operation), I don't wonder that some men say that the result of a lot of recent legislation will be that the average workman will become more helpless every year."

Work becomes so scarce that he emigrates to Canada, to find things no better; and they are even worse in the United States. With a somewhat heavy heart he returns in absolute poverty to England. Then he marries:—

"The woman I married had as little as myself, but she was possessed of character, and principle, and but for her I am certain that, many years ago, I would have gone down in the struggle for existence."

Again and again misfortunes come; work is scarce. The writer tells of a conversation with a clergyman:—

"He had the idea, like all his class (except perhaps a few of the very old clergymen), that a workman that was steady, sober, and a bit of a scholar was certain of constant employment. I combated this view, and said that, though a foreman must be steady, and have a little scholarship, yet every workman who was sober, attentive and given ever so slightly to books, was regarded as a possible rival by the foreman, and where the job was a small one, he was looked upon as a possible competitor by the builder himself."

In another place he says:—

"I am as sober as any man except a teetotaller, and I know plenty more, and they are without a job, whilst the boozier has jobs thrust upon him."

Not much encouragement to temperance advocates!

At last brighter days come, and the man who has spoken as if his very virtues were a hindrance is at peace:—

"It is to-day Easter, 1908, and I am writing these lines while my two sons are enjoying themselves in the next room.....My wife, having satisfied herself that her grandsons enjoyed their Easter Eggs, is busy preparing supper. I linger over these last lines till a melody comes from the other room. 'Tis the opening theme of the overture to 'Tannhäuser'; one is at the piano, the other has taken the 'cello. One piece succeeds another till my wife opens the door: 'Come, it is time to stop.' Yes, it is time to stop."

The author's sincerity, candour, and simplicity combine to make a volume of singular attractiveness. Multitudes of working-men would profit by reading it.

*Out-of-Doors in the Holy Land.* By Henry Van Dyke. Illustrated. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Of the writing of books about the Holy Land there is no end. Mr. Van Dyke went to Palestine in the true spirit of the pilgrim, but his book makes no pretensions to archaeological or critical value. Whatever merits it has are personal. It shows the writer to be a man of deep religious feeling, with a vein of poetry, and a real sympathy with nature. It is full of vivid little sketches by one who can see:—

"In the valley night had come. The large, trembling stars were strewn through the vault above us, and rested on the dim ridges of the mountains, and shone reflected in the puddles of the long road like fallen jewels."

Here and there one finds a touch of humour, as when the German market-gardeners of the sect of the "Templars" are described:—

"They are a people of antique theology and modern agriculture. Believing that the real Christianity is to be found in the Old Testament rather than the New, they propose to begin the social and religious reformation of the world by a return to the programme of the Minor Prophets. But meantime they conduct their farming operations in a very profitable way.....and they make an excellent wine which they call 'The Treasure of Zion.' Their effect upon the landscape, however, is conventional."

There is good writing in the book, with a happy, reverent, but not too credulous, feeling for holy sites, and still more for "the big out-of-doors, where the sky opens free above us, and the landscapes roll away to far horizons." Mr. Van Dyke and his three friends travelled with tents, and avoided the disillusion of the first view through the window of a railway carriage. As he wisely observes, "the first taste of a journey often flavours it to the very end." He says many other wise things, and sometimes his ideas are suggestive; and although his illustrations are queerly coloured, his book should be a welcome present to devout people who care more for tone and impressions than bald information. For such there is not a jarring note in the volume.

*Little People.* By Richard Whiteing. (Cassell & Co.)—The "Little People" of Irish superstition—"the ancient inhabitants of the country, still waiting for a turn of the luck, and meanwhile lying low"—have suggested the title of this delightful volume of essays; but the "Little People" here described with Mr. Whiteing's quick sympathy and understanding are the world's "nobodies and failures," together with all the host of the unassertive and unambitious to be found in every class; and the main body of such may be shortly designated as "ratepayers." It is from one called "The Ratepayer" that the author purports to glean much information concerning the lives and habits of his fellows, and the occasional glimpses given of the character of this personage, illustrating his advance from the semi-divine instincts of childhood to sordidly successful middle-age, are both touching and human. In a lighter vein,

but no less charming, are the essays on 'Little People in Love' and 'Little People in Politics'; while that entitled 'A Little Rest Cure' is a masterpiece of unobtrusive pathos. For its humour and kindness, combined with an unerring eye for foibles and follies, the book is one to be read with real pleasure.

#### COLLOQUIALISM IN THE DRAMATIC BALLAD.

I FIND myself at issue with the editor of *The English Review* on the subject of colloquialism in the English ballad. Many years ago I had some printed copies made of Rossetti's ballad 'Jan Van Hunks,' in which I carefully preserved all the colloquialisms that I found in the manuscript, such as "they 've" for "they have," "he 's" for "he has," &c. When, at the request of the editor, I consented to have the ballad published in *The English Review*, I furnished him with one of these printed copies. On reading the ballad in the *Review* I find that, in the form printed there, the editor has in a few cases departed, in regard to colloquialisms, from the printed copy I sent him, and given "they have" for "they 've," and "he has" for "he 's."

In a certain essay on the Border Ballads, which I published many years ago, I endeavoured to show that the dramatic ballad holds a unique place in literature. As a condensed quintessential drama it allows, and even demands, the use of all the realistic resources at the command of the dramatist. Among these are such colloquialisms as

He's mounted her on a milk-white steed,  
And himself on a dapple grey,

in 'The Douglas Tragedy'—a form used in scores of other ballads.

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

#### THE SHAKESPEARE QUARTOS.

AFTER Mr. A. W. Pollard's letter of Jan. 9th. I should not have thought fit to add any words of my own, were it not that Mr. Lee's mention of Mr. A. H. Huth, to whose kindness I am variously indebted, reminds me that there is a minor point on which I can supplement my article in *The Library* for October.

It is quite true that after the appearance of my first article, last April, Mr. Huth expressed himself sceptical of the value of the argument from watermarks; and it is also true that, being fortunate enough to have a complete set of the quartos in question in his own magnificent library, he enjoys the same "exceptional opportunities for pursuing this side of the inquiry" that are offered to students at the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, or at Trinity College, Cambridge. In my second article, however, I endeavoured to show that, even accepting the theory of watermarks which Mr. Huth has put forward as the result of his own observations, the orthodox view of the quarto dates still makes altogether unreasonable demands upon coincidence. This is a question requiring neither "exceptional facilities" nor "indefinite leisure" to decide, and upon which any intelligent bibliographer is as competent to form an opinion as Mr. Huth or Mr. Lee himself. But, further, I do not accept Mr. Huth's theory of watermarks, and it is upon this point that I wish to add something to what I previously wrote in *The Library*.

Our point of difference is rather technical, affecting the permanence of the watermark. Mr. Huth thinks that this was moulded and fixed rigidly on to the frame; I think

it was fashioned by hand and more or less loosely attached. Through the kindness of Mr. Harold Bayley I have recently had the opportunity of examining an early nineteenth-century frame, and I found the watermark laced thereto with a very fine wire. This I suppose to have been the traditional method, for one can hardly suppose the elaborate attachment contemplated by Mr. Huth to have preceded the much simpler one here found. But it is pretty evident that the frame of 1620 must have been a comparatively rude ancestor of that of 1820; and if the lacing were at all carelessly done, a considerable amount of shifting and bending of the mark might occur. For the moulding there is, I believe, no evidence of any kind; the suggestion is based on the assumption that the mark must have been a fairly permanent design. But the number of different watermarks found in old books is far too great to allow us to suppose that they corresponded in any way to modern trade-marks. Every maker must have used numbers of them. Indeed, the evidence points to each individual frame having had a mark, perhaps resembling those found in other frames, but yet more or less easily distinguished from them. And if that was so, it is pretty certain that M. Briquet is right in giving the watermark a shorter life than the frame. Thus I think that, alike as regards the antiquarian facts themselves and their bearing on the date-theory, Mr. Huth's contentions prove unsatisfactory.

But all this is really of very secondary interest. If, as Mr. Lee would clearly like to believe, the whole of my theory regarding the quartos is mere moonshine, it ought to be easy enough to dispose of it. Let him, or any bibliographer of more "indefinite leisure and opportunity for research," produce ten quartos of different dates, covering any twenty years between 1590 and 1640, which show anything like the same connected series of watermarks as that found in the Shakespeare quartos under discussion, and I grant that there will be little left of my theory.

Since writing the above I have seen Mr. Lee's letter of Jan. 16th, and should like to be allowed one or two observations. In *The Athenæum* of Jan. 2nd Mr. Lee states that on May 2nd last he pointed out "that the evidence which Mr. Greg adduced was incapable of the positive interpretation which he placed upon it"; and further, that in *The Library* for October "Mr. Greg admits that a substantial portion of his testimony proves on further inquiry to be unsafe or untenable." Since a casual reader might very naturally take this to mean that Mr. Lee had pointed out the defect in the evidence now withdrawn, I beg leave to state that this is not so. Mr. Lee's criticisms, as I have shown in *The Library*, were in fact wholly irrelevant, and the evidence was withdrawn on quite other considerations. Moreover, unless assertion be argument, Mr. Lee has certainly never shown—has indeed hardly attempted to show—that my evidence was insufficient for my conclusions. As to the position of my case after the withdrawal of a portion of the evidence, I may refer to my letter of May 30th, in which I explained that I relied upon two quite independent proofs (from the device and from the watermarks), either of which, if substantiated, I held to be conclusive. One of these has proved fallacious and has been withdrawn, and I consequently now rely on the other. This really simplifies the question by narrowing it to a single issue, and I submit that there is neither reason nor fairness in Mr. Lee's remark that it "involves the whole theory, for all apparently except its parents, in a cloud of





doubt and uncertainty." If Mr. Lee has no leisure or no inclination to acquaint himself with the facts, that is a matter which interests neither me, nor, I should imagine, other readers of *The Athenæum*.

The bulk of Mr. Lee's letter, giving details of the Virginia volume destroyed or lost in 1895, is interesting, but hardly relevant to any of the points raised by Mr. Pollard. The particular point upon which the latter suggested that Mr. Lee might furnish more explicit information was the occurrence of the collection of quartos in question in its contemporary binding. Since Mr. Lee has refrained from answering this demand, it is to be assumed that, when he wrote last spring that certain of these quartos are sometimes found in "a plain brown calf cover dating from early in the seventeenth century," and that so bound they are invariably accompanied by the other members of the group, he was merely judging from the one notable instance to which Mr. Pollard himself had previously drawn attention.

Mr. Pollard has expressed a hope that he may be able shortly to produce evidence in confirmation of my theory. For my part, having been fortunate enough to convince those whose adherence to my theory most confirms my belief in its truth, I rest content, satisfied that I leave the further development of it in abler hands than mine.

W. W. GREG.

As Mr. Greg and Mr. Sidney Lee have done me the honour to mention my name in connexion with the Shakespeare Quarto controversy, perhaps I may be permitted to make a few remarks.

Mr. Greg has, as was to be expected from so distinguished a bibliographer, brought forward a very strong case in support of his hypothesis that a false date has been given to certain of the quartos, and that it is so is shown by the endorsement of Mr. Pollard. The fact that it would not greatly matter if the dates of the quartos really were forged is overmastered by the supreme interest of anything connected with the bibliography of Shakespeare's works. It is not a case, however, for anybody to take sides on, but for all who can help in an interesting point to assist to the best of their ability.

Now Mr. Greg's strongest argument, to my mind, is the probability that the quartos in question are far commoner than any of the others, and on this matter Mr. Lee will no doubt be able to help. Still, the mere fact that they are commoner is capable of more than one explanation, such as that of Mr. Pollard's which he has now (I think a little prematurely) given up. I may state, however, in connexion with this point, that if the original volume of plays bound together measured  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. uncut, then my copy of 'Henry V.' was printed separately, as it measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. although it is cut.

Another strong point of Mr. Greg's (for consideration for your space will allow only a very short statement) is the appearance of the "Heb Ddieu" device on the title-pages of all the volumes except one. This device, as Mr. Greg explains, belonged to R. Jones, whose business was sold in 1598 to W. White, who is not known ever to have made use of the device in question. Nor was it used again, as far as we know, until it came into the possession of Jaggard, unless we may accept the plays professing to have been printed by Roberts as having been actually printed by him. Still, it does not follow that because a business was sold the purchaser also bought the whole printing stock; and the fact that the "Heb Ddieu" device was never used by White is surely an

indication that he never bought it. Even if he did, the ornaments of the various printers are known to have passed from one to the other in a most perplexing way even when the businesses were not sold. And both this argument and the further one of the numerals used in the dates, which are like those first known to have been used by Jaggard, may quite possibly be upset by further discoveries, as in the case of the Eagle and Key device.

Looking at the typography, we are told by Mr. Greg that the plays of 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'King Lear' were printed in imitation of the others professing to be of the same year. I have not got the other 'King Lear,' but in the two 'Merchants of Venice' one opens with "An. (I)n sooth," while the other has "(A)nthonio. In sooth." How easy to have made them similar, or to have put a typographical ornament at the head in place of the elaborate cut of the Roberts! Why, again, are the 'King Lear' of 1608 and 'The Merchant of Venice' of 1600, if both printed in 1619, not printed with the same type, although at first blush it is apparently the same?

Passing to the watermarks, on which Mr. Greg chiefly relies, I can, out of consideration for your space, as in the other arguments, state only a few points. Mr. Greg argues that the watermarks prove all the paper used for the various editions to be from one batch, which could not have been made from earlier wires, since these wore out in about a year. I venture to think, however, that the marks which are apparently the same are not all from the same wire. To take the first mark I came across that is common to the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' 1600, 'King Lear' 1608, and 'Merry Wives' 1619, it differs in measurement as much as one and a half millimeters. Mr. Greg replies that this may be due to unequal contraction on drying; but if this is so, it is a very considerable one, and amounts to three-eighths of an inch in a page of seven inches. In an experiment with modern paper I found a contraction, when paper was wetted and dried, of one in twenty-eight. Nor if the marks were absolutely identical would that be an actual proof, since we do not know how these wires were made. It is quite possible they were made in a mould, so that successive batches from different wires would all have the identical and same-sized mark. Why these marks are what they are, what they were for, whether they were the sign of the maker, or referred to the quality or the size, we have yet to learn, if we ever do.

ALFRED H. HUTH.

#### TEACHERS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL.

In your report of the meeting of the Assistant Masters' Association the summary of the President's address contains the following paragraph:—

"The Registration question was a good illustration of the necessity for co-operation, for it was now evident that the Government was unwilling to accept as 'representative' Dr. Gow and his friends, but insisted upon dealing only with the accredited representatives of the various sections of the profession."

I venture to think that these words ought not to be attributed to Mr. Cholmeley, who knows as well as anybody that the scheme for a Registration Council, which I was instructed to submit to the Board of Education, was in fact drawn by the "accredited representatives" of the twelve chief educational associations, including the Assistant Masters' Association, and was expressly ratified by the Councils of those associations before it was submitted.

The expression "Dr. Gow and his friends" is, I hope, in most contexts a fair description of the meeting of these representatives; but in a certain context it is inappropriate, as suggesting that I am the spokesman only of a private coterie that is trying to secure the control of other people's business. With this connotation, the expression is unfair, and I am entitled to resent it. The facts are these. In February, 1908, I was asked, on behalf of the Federal Council (representing seven associations) and the National Union of Teachers, to convene a meeting between them and four other named associations of teachers. I knew that other conveners had been proposed, but I could not refuse the request on that account, and I called the meeting, as desired, on February 29th. The scheme of a Registration Council then prepared was, as I have said, ratified by the several associations represented, and sent by me to the Board of Education on March 18th. After an interview with Sir Robert Morant and some correspondence, the same representatives of the same associations resolved, on October 10th, once more "to press" the same scheme on the Board of Education, and deliberately challenged the existing deadlock. What we are contending against is Sir R. Morant's theory that a Council is not "representative of the teaching profession" (under the Act of 1907), unless it includes a representative teacher of every subject of instruction. JAMES GOW.

#### TUDOR SCHOOLBOY LIFE.

January 18, 1909.

THERE are two statements in the review of my book in your last issue for which I do not wish to be considered responsible.

1. Vives's name is twice printed as "Jean" Luis Vives. I gave it as Juan Luis Vives. Vives was not a Frenchman.

2. Your review states that Vives insisted strongly on the "necessity of teaching pure and correct English, and points out the advantage to all English scholars," &c. This statement is highly improbable, and certainly was not made by me. Vives was not an Englishman.

I am responsible for the statement that Vives strongly commended the study of the vernacular by teachers. But, in the absence of any direct statement to the contrary, may we not suppose that Vives, by the "vernacular," would have in mind the Spanish language? For he was a Spaniard.

FOSTER WATSON.

#### THE SEAL OF DORCHESTER.

I CANNOT repress a smile at the *ad captandum* "does not deny" of your correspondent Sir R. Edgecombe, considering that in my previous letter the history of the seals used in Dorchester from the reign of Edward II. to 1836 (later than which none of the town Minute Books were submitted to my examination) was set forth in some detail, to which I must refer your readers.

I am not concerned with what happened in 1897, when the town was induced—I gather on Sir R. Edgecombe's initiative—to turn its back upon the seal displaying the arms of its greatest benefactor, Charles I., which it had used for 268 years, and to revert to the use of one of the seals abrogated in 1629, ignoring the earliest seal of all, which carried the municipal history of Dorchester back to the reign of the second Edward, and was still in use by the Bailiffs and Burgesses in 1610-11, and probably till 1629.

The question raised by Sir R. Edgecombe concerns the certificate given by Clarendon

in 1565, and it will be sufficient if I confine myself to showing that this document, which he holds so highly in estimation, is so carelessly drawn as to be of little value, being apparently compiled from hasty notes, without subsequent verification or collation.

1. The arms of France, which it gives in trick (without tinctures, and not blazoned), are neither France ancient nor France modern, but consist of six complete fleurs-de-lis and nothing more, and are not semée of fleurs-de-lis, as, *e.g.*, displayed on the recently revived seal. I am therefore correct in saying that the arms in the certificate are those of France, without attempting more precise definition—a course which had already been taken by the editors of Hutchins's 'Dorset' in 1865. This I have before stated, and I regret having to repeat it.

2. This seal is that of the "Bailiffs" of Dorchester only, whereas the certificate states that it was "of auncientie" used by the Bailiffs, Constables, and Burgesses—a more than doubtful statement, inasmuch as Constables were first granted to the town in 1485, not above 80 years (or a long lifetime) before Clarencieux came, and were inferior ministers, at no time forming part of the style and title of the town.

3. The certificate also mentions one Christopher Hole as Recorder, although no functionary of that designation existed in Dorchester before 1610, when a Recorder was first granted by the sovereign.

4. In the sketch of the seal even the name DORCESTR'E is wrongly copied.

5. The countersal, which is also sketched, is drawn as large as the seal, though in reality of smaller dimensions.

6. But beyond this, the certificate actually makes the countersal bear the legend COMITATVS DORCESTR'E. This is an extraordinary error, for Dorchester never had been raised to the dignity of a county, and on reference to the seal itself the words are found to be COMITATUS DORS—Dors' standing for Dorsetie, of Dorset, which Clarencieux mistook for Dorcestrie, and so certified.

A ratification containing so many inaccuracies, and so cardinal an error, can have the least possible evidential value. Yet this is the document to which Sir R. Edgecumbe pins his faith.

The seal of the "Bailiffs" without doubt was registered at the College of Arms, after the Visitation of 1565, as showing France ancient; but it is equally true that this seal, by that time changed to that of the "Bailiffs and Burgesses" under the charter of 1610, was registered there, at the close of the Visitation of 1623, as showing France modern. These are the only occasions on which the College has taken corporate action regarding the seal of Dorchester.

It is scarcely necessary for me to add that the illustrations inserted in the "portly" volume were reproduced as giving an old plan and views of the town, and not on account of the circumstance that two of them show a small armorial shield in the margin.

C. H. MAYO.

#### INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS.

THE nineteenth annual general meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters was held at the Guildhall on Tuesday and Wednesday in last week. Dr. Upcott (Christ's Hospital) presided over a good attendance of members from all parts of the country, and kept such a firm hand on the discussions that the proceedings on the second day terminated two hours before the usual time. In his presidential address he said that the problems which

lay before teachers were sufficiently outlined in the subjects proposed for discussion. First and foremost was the status and character of the teacher, to which question all others were subordinate. No system of education, however sound, would be truly and permanently successful unless they had the right persons to carry it into practice, and the right persons could not be secured unless the profession of teaching was put on a sound basis. Under the head of the problem of the teacher came the questions of registration, training, salaries, and superannuation. That of inspection, though important, was hardly ripe for discussion. For himself, he believed inspection to be a healthy tonic for both head and assistant masters. The old-fashioned examination on paper was often sadly barren, and if a system of inspection could bring about variety, without insisting on uniformity, it was a consummation devoutly to be wished. Referring to the question of registration, he believed it was capable of settlement. Two things should be steadily kept in view: the maintenance of their claim as professional teachers to have a voice in the formation of the Registration Council, and the necessity for moderation of language, the avoidance of anything which might make the settlement of this important question more difficult. His final word was a suggestion for a definition of education. It appeared to him that the fault of modern theories of the subject was that they followed the dangerous line of least resistance. "Teach a boy to like what he does, and to do what he likes," was the cry of many modern reformers. But if education were granted to be in its final purpose the strengthening and building-up of character, the truest definition might be "the art of teaching the young to learn to do the things that they do not like to do." If they could more generally adopt such a definition as embodying the general purpose of all their work they would be laying a good foundation for the time to come in a moral as well as in an intellectual sense.

The first subject put down for discussion was the system of "free places" insisted upon by the Board of Education regulations as a condition of Secondary School grants. Canon Swallow (Chigwell) moved, and it was unanimously resolved,

"That when the number of free places in a school amounts to 25 per cent of the whole number of pupils, it should not be necessary in subsequent admissions to throw open 25 per cent of the admissions, provided always that the 25 per cent of free places in the school is kept up; and that where the percentage approved by the Board of Education is less than 25 per cent, the same principles should be applied to the smaller percentage."

Mr. Shaw Jeffrey (Colchester) moved, and it was agreed,

"That in estimating the number of free places, the principle of a distinction being made between local and non-local schools, and of considering the comparative proportion of local and non-local pupils in the same school, deserves cordial approval."

Mr. MacCarthy (Birmingham) moved

"That it is not desirable to confer upon the parents of a pupil admitted as a 'free-placer,' or as a holder of a terminable scholarship which counts as a free place, the permanent right of exemption from all payment of tuition fee so long as he continues to be a member of the school, without any reference to the judgment of the Head Master or of the Governing Body upon his ability to derive advantage from continuing to remain at the school."

This also was carried, with two dissentients.

The next subject was the proposed Teachers' Registration Council, and the Association adopted a resolution which was tantamount to a vote of censure on the Board of Education. It was couched in the following terms:—

"That this Association instructs the Council to take such further steps as may seem good to them to bring about a plan of registration in concert with other educational societies willing and qualified to co-operate; and is of opinion that no efficient Registration Council can be formed which is based on particular subjects of teaching rather than on the general type and grade of the education represented."

An amendment, moved by Canon Bell, which would have meant the summoning of a conference by the Federal Council of Secondary School Associations to discuss the whole question *de novo*, was rejected by a large majority. The Rev. W. Madeley (Woodbridge) in moving the resolution said that the ship of registration was on the rocks, and that her officers were strongly of opinion that it was the fault of the rocks. He did not believe that the Secretary of the Board of Education had been approached in the proper way. Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M.P., General Secretary of the National Union of Teachers, who attended by special invitation, said that Mr. Madeley's speech, instead of being an effort to get the ship off the rocks, was rather an invitation to the crew to mutiny. This was not a matter of registration alone. At the back of it was the great struggle, which had already begun, between the existence of teaching as a profession, and the demand and intention of the administrators of the country to reduce teaching to a State function, and teachers to the condition of State functionaries. The teachers with whom he was particularly associated were heartily with the Association of Head Masters in the belief that a proper Registration Council should be set up, and that a Register on the lines suggested by Sir Robert Morant was impossible. Canon Swallow wished the Board of Education to understand that teachers were determined to have a Register. Other speakers contended that the Board of Education was determined to wreck any workable scheme that was proposed.

On the question of training in Secondary Schools it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. C. J. Smith (Hammersmith),

"That this Association welcomes the new departure made by the Board of Education in issuing Regulations for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, 1908, as a recognition of a principle maintained by the Association, especially in connexion with registration of teachers."

Mr. G. H. Burkhardt (Swindon), in an interesting speech describing the foreign methods of training teachers, moved, and it was agreed,

"That the Council be instructed to appoint a Committee to watch the working of the Regulations for Student Teachers."

The Honorary Secretaries, Canon Swallow (Chigwell) and Dr. McClure (Mill Hill), and the Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke (St. Olave's), were re-elected, and Mr. R. W. B. Buckland was elected Honorary Legal Adviser; and the proceedings of the first day terminated with the presentation of the reports of committees, which were all received without much discussion, with the exception of the Report of the Joint Committee on National Defence, against which two Head Masters of schools belonging to the Society of Friends, Mr. Arthur Rowntree (York) and Dr. Bevan Lean (Sidcot), made a protest.

Before the business of the meeting was resumed on the second day, the members of the Association attended service in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry. A sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ely, who said that parents regarded education much in the same way as they regarded life insurance, as a provision for the children. Education beginning and ending with the success of the individual was frankly selfish. Scholarships often had a sinister moral



result, inculcating that money was the proper reward of ability. Incentive to emulation in education was inevitable, but its use must be kept within narrow bounds.

Mr. J. W. Iliffe (Sheffield) moved

"That the Association take steps to secure an adequate scheme for the superannuation of masters in Secondary Schools, in conjunction with the Association of Education Committees and other bodies."

Mr. R. W. Hinton (Cricklewood), in seconding, said that no system would be satisfactory unless it were national and elastic in its regulations. Mr. G. H. Burkhardt pointed out that there was already a Bill in existence—the Local Government Officers' Superannuation Bill—which with slight modifications could be made applicable to the staffs of Secondary Schools. Mr. R. C. Gilson (Birmingham) said that the more they strove to secure a Government scheme, the more they were rivetting the links which made the teacher a State functionary. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. G. H. Clarke (Acton) proposed:—

"That the Association regards with approval attempts made to remove the inconsistencies of grammatical terminology which confront a young student who has to deal with several languages simultaneously."

Prof. Sonnenschein (Birmingham), who spoke by special invitation, said that the present differences in grammatical terminology had an incalculably bad influence on language-teaching. Co-operation on the part of teachers of ancient and modern languages was urgently wanted, with a view to the creation of a standard terminology which should have a relative fixity, though it might be modified from time to time to meet fresh needs and advances in science. Few new terms were needed: what was wanted was rather an economical use of the terms already existing.

An amendment moved by Mr. W. J. Addis (Brockley), to the effect that the Association would regard with approval attempts made to account for the difference of grammatical terminology, was defeated, and the resolution was adopted, with the following rider, proposed by Mr. W. W. Sawtell (Uxbridge):—

"That this Association recommended the Council to take steps to meet the Classical Association, the Modern Languages Association, and the English Association to formulate a scheme of common terminological usage on definite lines."

Mr. Jenkyn Thomas (Hackney Downs) moved

"That this Association is of opinion that the time has come when the representation in the House of Commons of teachers of Secondary Schools should be secured."

He said that the officials of the Board of Education were the most powerful and autocratic of the permanent Government officials. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary and the Minister for Education were transient, embarrassed phantoms, and exercised but little control over the Board's officials, whose actions in many matters affecting Secondary Schools, and especially registration, have given cause for grave disquietude. Other professions had taken care that they should in some way be represented in Parliament.

The resolution, amended, on the suggestion of Dr. McClure, by the substitution of "Parliament" for "House of Commons," was carried with two dissentients.

The Report of the Classical Association on the pronunciation of Greek was afterwards welcomed; and the following resolution on salaries was adopted:—

"That in the opinion of this Association (a) the salaries offered in connexion with head-masterships of Secondary Schools have in several recent cases

been utterly inadequate, and (b) that the Council be instructed to take action in the matter."

Mr. Jenkyn Thomas, who moved the resolution, gave instances of many low salaries recently advertised, one of them, in connexion with a country Grammar School, being not more than 115*l.* per annum.

#### MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting for the first time at Oxford, on the 12th and 13th inst. The proceedings began with an address of welcome from the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. T. H. Warren), to whose initiative the meeting was largely due.

The President (Lord Fitzmaurice) then took the chair, and some brief business followed. The Report announced an increase of about 50 members. The Master of Caius College, Cambridge, spoke on the Report on the Training of Modern Language Teachers which a committee of the Association had just drawn up. Mr. Milner-Barry proposed a resolution—the only one submitted to the meeting—welcoming the recent change in the Board of Education regulations for Secondary Schools, which allowed greater freedom to schools in the choice of languages to be taught, and hoping that the Board would take further steps to encourage the study of German in Secondary Schools. This was carried unanimously.

Lord Fitzmaurice then delivered his presidential address. He began with a plea for modern languages in their bearing on international intercourse and the amenities of society. The speaker then diverged into an historical retrospect of the struggle between French and Latin as the language of diplomacy. The final triumph of French might be said to have been accomplished after the French Revolution, and the final abandonment of Latin as the language of diplomacy might perhaps be dated from the fall of the Holy Roman Empire. English treaties had ceased to be entered in Latin since 1668 in the Chancery French Rolls, as the series was called; and in 1731 Walpole's Act dispensed with Latin for legal and official instruments. He was informed that probably the last Latin treaty paper was the "Plena Potestas" to the Earl of Lauderdale, who was sent to France by Fox during his short tenure of the Foreign Office in 1806, just before his death. In England, after 1731, Latin was only used for diplomatic documents as an archaic practice kept up by the officials of the Department of the Chancery Protonotary, who dealt with the Foreign Office enrolments of royal letters, treaty papers, and similar documents. The practice gradually died out, and he supposed came to an end with the reorganization of the Chancery offices in the last century. Since Canning's time statesmen had generally used their national languages in written and spoken communications, and Palmerston was a strong advocate of this system, though here again French still largely maintained its ground. Nevertheless, attempts to vindicate the use of the vernacular as an international instrument met sometimes with unexpected difficulties, as, for instance, in a Congress on the navigation of the Danube held in London in 1883, where the delegates began by using English, but had to revert to French, because the representatives of the Balkan States did not understand the former language. His lordship concluded with some humorous remarks on the possibility of a universal language.

In the afternoon Prof. Lanson of Paris delivered an address on 'Comment Voltaire a fait ses Lettres anglaises,' speaking

eloquently in French for about an hour. His general contention was that the 'Letters on England' were a work of imagination rather than an exact record. The substance of the letters on the Quakers was probably derived from a study of Barclay's 'Apology.' Voltaire's peculiar genius was shown in welding what he had learnt in much intercourse with Englishmen into a compact and nervously written recital. Subsequently Prof. Fiedler of Oxford gave an address on 'Die Faust-Dichtung,' in which he argued for the essential unity of the two parts of Goethe's drama. In the evening the annual dinner took place at Magdalen College, and amongst the guests was the German Ambassador, who made a sympathetic speech in replying for the guests.

On the second day the meeting had the curious experience of hearing German schools criticized by a German and defended by an Englishman. Mr. Siepmann of Clifton College, who has been recently studying education in the Fatherland, thought that the German system was too rigid, and did not give sufficient opportunity for specialization. The principle of bringing all boys to the same level was carried to an extreme, and clever lads did not get a fair chance. The able boys in English classical schools were far ahead of their German cousins. There was also too little experiment going on in German schools. On the other hand, the pupils were more anxious to do well than with us, and the qualifications of the teachers were higher. These views were combated by subsequent speakers, and especially by Mr. Milner-Barry, who gave chapter and verse for his contention that as much educational experiment was going on in Berlin as in any town in England.

A discussion on the teaching of French and German in the middle and higher forms of schools came next; but the time allowed was inadequate, and the subject too wide for a fruitful debate.

In the afternoon Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (New College) read a paper on 'Our Insularity,' arguing that England was, of all islands, the least insular. Speaking of English literature, he said it was not insular, but full of splendid echoes from Greece and Rome, from Italy, Spain, and France. Of French in particular this country was never permitted to be ignorant since the day when the 'Chanson de Roland' was chanted on the field of Hastings. The intellectual communion of the two races gave to each an element which it would otherwise have lacked. Mr. Fisher went on to speak of the literary relations between England and Germany which dated from the intellectual revival at the end of the eighteenth century. The joint resistance to Napoleon had aided German studies in this country; Carlyle had revealed to Englishmen something of the depth and the beauty of German literature, and Arnold had introduced German into Rugby; Italian literature had found an exponent in Hallam, but in this case the nineteenth-century historian was only reviving an older tradition. In the age of Elizabeth Italian was the common accomplishment of polite society. With the Protestant Reformation and the forcible expulsion of scholastic philosophy from the lecture-rooms of Oxford and Cambridge the key was lost to the proper understanding of the greatest of all the Italian poets, nor was it recovered until the appearance, in 1814, of Cary's translation of the 'Divine Comedy.' The speaker concluded a most interesting address by references to modern literary developments in Norway, Russia, Greece, Bohemia, and Hungary, the revival of Erse in Ireland, and the beautiful epic that had been written in Provençal.

## "LORDLINGS AND ATHEISTS."

I HAVE read with great interest Mr. George Russell's letter in your issue of the 16th. Let me explain that it was not to him that I was indebted for the story about Dr. Vaughan's description of Dean Stanley's guests as "lordlings and atheists," but to a great friend of mine who was formerly a pupil of Dr. Vaughan's, and whom I have always regarded as an accurate reporter. It is clear from Mr. Russell's letter that Dr. Vaughan was quite capable of employing the epigram which my friend put into his mouth; and I venture to think that some of my favourable critics, when charging me with inaccuracy, have ignored the fact that epigrams resembling each other may have been used by two wits independently, or by the same wit on different occasions.

LIONEL A. TOLLEMACHE.

## "MR. SHAXSPERE, ONE BOOK." 1595.

THE universal belief in the booklessness of Stratford-on-Avon in general, and the poet's family in particular, makes it the more important to record any facts which tend to weaken that belief. A case came up more than once concerning some property claimed by two women as legacies or gifts. "The names of the jurors in the cause of Margaret Younge v. Jone Perat, 20 July, 37 Elizabeth," are given in the Miscellaneous Documents, Stratford-on-Avon, VII. 245 and 246. Apparently Jone Perat had already disposed of some of the property she held, which chiefly seemed to consist of articles of women's clothing. But at the foot is the note:—

"Mr Shaxspere, one book; Mr Barber, a coverlett, two daggers, the three bokes; Ursula Fyld, the apparell and the bedding clothes at Whitson-tyde was twellmonth. Backe debts due to the partie defendant."

It is to be supposed that at this date it must have been John, and not William, who was designated "Mr. Shaxspere." Imagination is left to play vainly round the nature of the book; but it is clear from these rough notes that he had coveted one special book in Jone Perat's possession, that he had secured it, but that he had not yet paid for it. Mr. Barber also, it may be noted, held three books on the same doubtful tenure, between plaintiff and defendant. But at least four books were in the market in Stratford at that date.\*

CHARLOTTE C. STOPES.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

- Behold I show You a Mystery, by Lex, 4/6 net. Treats of "the mystery of life," the nature of the Great Apostasy in Heaven, and has illustrations by the author.
- Bousset (Prof. W.), The Faith of a Modern Protestant, 2/6 net. Translated by F. B. Low.
- Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. IV., 37/6 net. An international work of reference on the constitution, doctrine, discipline, and history of the Catholic Church.
- Century Bible: Isaiah XL-LXVI, Deutero-Isaiah XL-LV, Trito-Isaiah LVI-LXVI, Vol. II., 2/6 net. With introductions, Revised Version, with notes, index, and map, edited by the Rev. O. C. Whitehouse.
- De Quetteville (Rev. P. W.), Paul the Missionary, and other Studies, 3/6 net.
- Findlay (G. G.), Fellowship in the Life Eternal, 10/6. An exposition of the Epistles of St. John.
- Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2/6. Edited by W. Grinton Berry, with coloured illustrations.
- Lewis (F. Warburton), The Work of Christ, 2/6 net.
- Lovell (A.), Concentration, 2/ net. Third Edition.
- Marrett (R. R.), The Threshold of Religion, 3/6 net. Studies in comparative religion.
- Marson (Rev. C. L.), The Psalms at Work, 6/ net. The English Church Psalter, with notes on the use of the Psalms. Enlarged edition.
- Naylor (T.), Light on the Advent, 5/ net.
- Wisdom of Solomon, 2/6 net. Revised Version, with introduction and notes by Rev. J. A. F. Gregg. In the Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges.

\* See my paper "Stratford's Bookless Neighbourhood," *Athen.*, Feb. 23, 1907.

## Workmen's Compensation Cases. New Series. Vol. I. 7/6 net.

- Pine Art and Archaeology.*
- Art Circular, Nos. I and II., 2/6. A monthly record of the prices realized at auction by pictures, water-colours, and engravings.
- Bensusan (S. L.), Rubens, 1/6 net. With 8 coloured illustrations. In Masterpieces in Colour.
- Carter (A. C. R.), The Year's Art, 1900, 3/6 net. Provides information relating to painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, and schools of design, with illustrations.
- D'Ooge (M. L.), The Acropolis of Athens, 17/ net. A summary of the most important contributions to the history of the Acropolis, with many illustrations.
- Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, S.E.: a handbook to the Weapons of War and the Chase, 2d. Issued by the London County Council.
- India: Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, Annual Report for 1907-8.
- Johnson (G. L.), Photographic Optics and Colour Photography, 7/6 net. Includes the camera, cinematograph, optical lantern, and the theory and practice of image formation, with 14 plates, including 5 coloured, and 170 illustrations in the text.
- Marius (G. H.), Dutch Painting in the Nineteenth Century, 15/ net. Translated by A. T. de Mattos, with a photograph, and 130 reproductions in half-tone.
- McNay (Walter L.), Old London, 3/6 net. 50 reproductions of old engravings illustrative of the London of our ancestors.
- Markham (Christopher A.), Pewter Marks and Old Pewter Ware, Domestic and Ecclesiastical, 21/6. Illustrated.
- Smith (John), A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the most eminent Dutch, Flemish, and French painters; also Supplement to the Catalogue Raisonné, 9 vols., 115/ net.
- Wood (T. Martin), Whistler, 1/6 net. With 8 coloured illustrations. Another of the Masterpieces in Colour.
- Poetry and the Drama.*
- Bonar (Horatius), Hymns. Selected and arranged by his Son H. N. Bonar, 3/6 net. With a brief history of some of the hymns and 5 facsimiles of original MSS., and a portrait.
- Elffers (F.), His Glorious Work. A series of verses on the Creation.
- Ernst (O.), Master Flachsmann, 3/6 net. A comedy in three acts, translated by H. M. Reatty.
- Johnstone (A. S.), The Golden Bridal, and other Poems. Pinero (A. W.), The Thunderbolt, 1/6. Produced at the St. James's Theatre last spring, and noticed in *Athen.*, May 16, 1908, p. 615.
- Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice, 2/6 net. Edited by F. J. Furnivall, in the Old Spelling Edition.
- Sharp (W.), Songs and Poems, Old and New, 4/6 net. Two of the Sonnets of Francis Bacon, the True Shakespeare. A compilation by Henry H. Harwood.

## Bibliography.

- Bibliographical Society, Transactions, Vol. IX., October, 1906, to March, 1908.
- Oxford (A. W.), Notes from a Collector's Catalogue, 5/ net. With a bibliography of English cookery books.

## Philosophy.

- Ciceronis De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum Libri Quinque, 3/6 net. Edited by W. M. L. Hutchinson.
- Smith (Goldwin), No Refuge but in Truth. Consists of letters on Man and his Destiny, New Faith linked with Old, the Scope of Evolution, &c.
- Monist, January, 2/6. A quarterly magazine devoted to the philosophy of science.

## History and Biography.

- Acts of the Privy Council, Colonial Series: Vol. I., 1613-80, 10/. Edited by W. L. Grant and James Munro, under the supervision of A. W. Fitzroy.
- Baumgarten (P. M.), Henry Charles Lea's Historical Writings, 90 cents net. An inquiry into their method and merit.
- British Empire, its Past, its Present, and its Future, 5/ net. Edited by A. F. Pollard.
- Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III. A.D. 1234-7, 15/.
- Favourite of Napoleon, 10/ net. Memoirs of Mademoiselle George, edited by Paul Cheramy, with 2 portraits.
- Fortescue (Hon. J. W.), The County Lieutenancies and the Army, 1803-14, 10/ net.
- Gilbs (P.), King's Favourite, 16/ net. The love story of Robert Carr and Lady Lucy, with 33 illustrations.
- Life of Roger Langdon, told by himself, with Additions by his daughter Ellen, 2/6 net.
- Visitation of England and Wales, Vol. XV. Edited by Frederick Arthur Crisp. One of Mr. Crisp's handsome and elaborate genealogical publications.

## Geography and Travel.

- Brown, George, D.D., Pioneer-Missionary and Explorer, 15/ net. An autobiography, dealing with forty-eight years' residence and travel in Samoa, New Britain, New Ireland, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, and has 111 illustrations and a map.
- Dublin and the Surrounding District, 2/6 net. Prepared for the meeting of the British Association in September last, and contains numerous illustrations.
- Keane (A. H.), Asia: Vol. II. Southern and Western Asia, 15/. In the Compendium of Geography and Travel, New Series.
- Twentieth-Century Impressions of British Malaya, its History, People, Commerce, &c., 12/6 net. Abridged Edition.
- Sports and Pastimes.*
- Art of Modern Conjuring and Drawing-Room Entertainment, 3/6. Illustrated.
- Martin (J. W.), "The Trent Otter" on Coarse Fish Angling, 3/6. A practical treatise on the Nottingham, Sheffield, Thames, and the Ouse and Norfolk Styles of Fishing. Illustrated.

## Education.

- Burstell (S. A.), Impressions of American Education in 1908, 4/6.

## Philology.

- Beech (Mervyn W. H.), The Tidong Dialects of Borneo, 5/ net.
- Long (B.), Is Esperanto worth Learning? 1d.

## School-Books.

- Hillard (Rev. A. E.) and Botting (C. G.), Elementary Greek Exercises, 2/6. An introduction to North and Hillard's 'Greek Prose.'
- Jones (Lionel M.), Practical Physics, 3/.
- Paterson (W. E.), School Algebra, Part II., 3/.
- Peddie (W.), The Elementary Dynamics of Solids and Fluids, 2/6. With sectional and general examples by J. D. Fulton.
- Robinson (E. L.), A Paper Modelling Course for Little Children, 2/6 net.
- Science.*
- American Journal of Anatomy, December, 5 dols. 50 yearly. Published by the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia.
- Anatomical Record, Vol. II., No. 9, 3 dols. 25 per volume. Also published by the Wistar Institute.
- Anderson (F. A.), Boiler Feed Water, 6/ net. A practical treatise on its quality, effects, and purification.
- Cummings (G. W.), Electricity and Magnetism in Telephone Maintenance, 6/6 net.
- Depret (C.), The Transformations of the Animal World, 5/. In the International Science Series.
- Durell (C. V.), A Course of Plane Geometry for Advanced Students, Part I., 5/ net. Intended for the higher mathematical divisions of schools, and for undergraduates attending lectures on geometry.
- Freeman (A. C.), The Planning of Fever Hospitals, 7/6 net.
- Frere (F. H.), Permanent Way, 3/ net. Diagrams giving the spread of crossings, &c.
- Hovenden (F.), What is Life? or Where are We? What are We? Whence did We Come? and Whither do We Go? 6/. Third Edition, revised, with appendix, also cuts and diagrams.
- Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology, Vol. XVIII., No. 6, 4 dols. 30 net per volume. Published by the Wistar Institute.
- Journal of Experimental Zoology, January, 5 dols. 50 yearly. Also published by the Wistar Institute.
- Journal of Morphology, December, 9 dols. per volume. Another of the Wistar Institute publications.
- Kirkham (S. D.), In the Open, 1 dol. 75 net. A series of essays and appreciations of Nature, with illustrations.
- Lockwood's Builder's and Contractor's Price-Book, 1909, 4/.
- McCullough (E.), Reinforced Concrete, 6/6 net.
- Miners' and Smelters' Telegraph Code, 50 net.
- Murray (Sir John) and Pullar (L.), Bathymetrical Survey of the Fresh-Water Lochs of Scotland. One of the Royal Geographical Society's publications.
- Newlands (J. A. R. and B. E. R.), Sugar, 25/ net. A handbook for planters and refiners. Illustrated.
- Royal Astronomical Society, Monthly Notices, December, 2/6.
- Smith (C. A.), Suction-Gas Plants, 5/ net.
- Snyder (H.), Human Foods and their Nutritive Value, 5/ net.
- Sullivan (J. G.), Spiral Tables for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, 6/6 net.
- Juvenile Books.*
- Hardy (T. Maskell), An Evening with Shakespeare, 1/6 net. An entertainment of readings, tableaux, and songs set to old tunes. In the Lamb Shakespeare for the Young.
- Lord (Mrs. Frewen), Tales from Exeter Cathedral, 1/. A series of stories for children, with plan of the Cathedral, and view of the west front.
- Surridge (V.), India, 6/ net. With 12 coloured illustrations by A. D. McCormick. In Romance of Empire.
- Fiction.*
- Bolkin (M. McDonnell), The Capture of Paul Beck, 6/. An amusing story of two rival detectives.
- Coke (Diamond), The Golden Key, 6/. A comedy of temperaments.
- Complot, Benedict; or, Marriage in Brinland, by Law-Lacey, 2/6 net. A domestic picture of married life, with some verse.
- Cross (M. B.), Question of Means, 6/. A story of modern English life.
- Dalziel (J. H.), High Life in the Far East, 6/. Consists of 15 short stories.
- Eldridge (G. D.), In the Potter's House, 6/. A novel of human passions in a primitive country community dominated by a minister who has taken the literal Word for his guide.
- Gilchrist (R. Murray), The Two Goodwins, 6/. Deals with the rich farming folk of the Peak district.
- Jacomb (A. E.), The Faith of his Fathers, 6/. A prize story of some idealists.
- Lewisohn (L.), The Broken Snare, 6/.
- Locke (W. J.), Septimus, 6/. The story largely centres round two sisters and two heroes, but many types of character are included.
- MacDonald (G.), The Portent, and other Stories, 3/6. Contains 7 short stories. In the Adelphi Library of Standard Works of Fiction.
- MacDonnell (A. J.), Did She do Right? 6/. A romance of to-day, with a frontispiece by Dorothy Cox.
- Marsh (Richard), The Interrupted Kiss, 6/. Contains the unravelling of a murder mystery, with a frontispiece by Rex Osborne.
- Montgomery (L. M.), Anne of Green Gables, 6/. The story of an imaginative, talkative, and perplexing child, with illustrations by M. A. and W. A. J. Claus.
- Serna (Matilde), After the Pardon, 6/. Set in a minor key, it tells of a man's generosity, which is of little avail towards bringing happiness.
- Stewart (N. V.), A Son of the Emperor, 6/. Deals with passages from the life of Enzo, King of Sardinia and Corsica, told by his friend and tutor.
- Warden (Florence), Sir Morecambe's Marriage, 6/. With a frontispiece.
- Warden (Gertrude), Merely Man, 6/. Treats of a girl's impersonation of a man and a marriage tangle.
- Webster (H. K.), The Whispering Man, 6/. A transatlantic tale of murder.
- General Literature.*
- Army Newspaper, No. I. A weekly vernacular journal for soldiers of the Indian Army and their friends.
- Baker (H.), The Territorial Force, 5/ net. A manual of its law, organization, and administration, with an introduction by the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane.
- Edinburgh Review, January, 6/.



Jewish Year-Book, 3/6 net. A record of matters Jewish, 5669-70 (Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1908).

Mody (H. P.), *The Political Future of India*, 3/6 net. A study of the aspirations of educated Indians. A prize essay, with two other essays commended by the adjudicators.

Nonconformity and Politics, by a Nonconformist Minister, 3/6 net. The purpose of the book is to utter a protest against the tendency of modern Nonconformity to identify itself with a particular party in the State.

## Pamphlets.

Benjafield (H.), *Health in the Orchard*.  
Sanders (Rev. J. C. B.), *Public Worship. Do You Believe in It or Not?* 1d.

Scott (F. N.), *The Genesis of Speech*. The President's address delivered at the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Modern Language Association, held in Columbus, Ohio.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Michelet (G.), *Dieu et l'Agnosticisme contemporain*, 3 fr. 50.

## Fine Art.

Pilon (E.), *Chardin*, 4 fr. 50. In *Les Maitres de l'Art*.

## Music.

Combarieu (J.), *La Musique et la Magie*, 10 fr. A study on the origin and evolution of the musical art, with illustrations in music type in the text.

## Bibliography.

Enschede (C.), *Fonderies de Caractères et leur Matériel dans les Pays-Bas du quinzième au dix-neuvième siècle*, 100/. A magnificent folio volume, freely illustrated with facsimiles of types and woodblocks from early books.

## History and Biography.

Bruntjère (F.), *Histoire de la Littérature française classique, 1515-1830*: Vol. I. *De Marot à Montaigne*, 1515-95, 7 fr. 50. M. Michaut has aided in preparing this section, and M. Doumic, the late author's friend, is seeing after the complete publication of the work.

Lacombe (P.), *Taine Historien et Sociologue*, 5 fr.

## General Literature.

Burès (M.), *Collette Baudouche*, 3 fr. 50. The history of a girl of Metz we referred to in our Notes from Paris.

Gyp, *La Bassinoire*, 3 fr. 50.

Nisson (C.), *Le Cadet*, 3 fr. 50.

\* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

## Literary Gossip.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for February Mr. Lucy concludes his reminiscences, dealing specially with *Punch*. 'Bacchus and the Pirates,' by Mr. Alfred Noyes, is a latter-day setting of a classical legend. 'Manchuria—in the Mourne Mountains,' by Col. H. Macartney-Filigate, describes an infantry scouting competition. 'Robert Browning in Edinburgh,' by Miss Rosaline Masson, is a personal reminiscence. 'A Parson of the Thirties,' by S. G. Tallentyre, gives a sketch of Canon Hall, a friend and neighbour of Sydney Smith and Barham.

AMONG the contents of the February *Blackwood* are 'The Entertaining Adventures of a Pathan Trooper in Calcutta'; 'Oxford Past and Present,' by the Warden of Wadham College; a paper on the romantic history of Sir Thomas Overbury, by Mr. Charles Whibley; and Sir Henry Brackenbury's recollections of Paris during the Commune. There are also articles on 'The Tangle in India,' by Sir Charles Crosthwaite; 'Boswell'; and 'At a Turkish Election.'

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER have in the press for early publication at a cheap price a new work on the Army by Mr. Arnold-Forster, entitled 'Military Needs and Military Policy,' part of which has appeared in *The Standard*.

MESSRS. LONGMAN hope to publish in a week or two 'Sir George Mackenzie, King's Advocate, of Rosehaugh: his Life and Times, 1636(?)–1691,' by Mr. Andrew Lang, with four illustrations. Mr. Lang describes Mackenzie as "one who rivalled Marlborough in beauty,"

and thinks he was not naturally disposed to persecution, but regarded it as a preferable alternative to civil war.

THE death is announced of the Rev. A. G. Butler, a well-known teacher at Oxford and elsewhere. Mr. Butler entered at Rugby in 1842 under Tait, took the Ireland Scholarship and a first class at Oxford in 1853, and was made a Fellow of Oriel in 1856. Here he was Dean and Tutor from 1875 to 1885, having previously been an assistant master at Rugby and Head Master of Haileybury, 1862–7. 'The Three Friends: a Story of Rugby in the Forties,' which he published in 1900, is slight, but excellent. He left at the school the memory of "Butler's Leap," a very awkward descending jump from a bridge over rails and water. At Oxford Mr. Butler was an original and inspiring teacher. He published two historical dramas and 'The Choice of Achilles, and other Poems.'

MR. STRICKLAND GIBSON writes from 140, Divinity Road, Oxford:—

"I should be most grateful if any readers of *The Athenæum* could assist me in tracing a formula or letter-book of the University of Oxford, which was consulted by Bishop Kennett about 1700. The reference attached to Kennett's extracts is 'Ex vetusto formulari MS. cui prefigitur Tradatur Magistro Johanni Snappe.' The following documents on fol. 127 would be sufficient to identify the MS.:—

Letter of R. Rygge, Chancellor, on behalf of John Isevarey. 1 June, 1381.

Letters patent concerning the repair of pavements. 2 Oct., 1380.

Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Chancellor concerning Wyclif's writings. 9 Apr., 1397.

Confirmation of ordinances by Richard II. 30 July, 1397."

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD is to tell the story of the Italian earthquake in the columns of the *New York Outlook*.

EARLY next week will be published the first number of *The Englishwoman*, a monthly which "is intended to reach the cultured public, and bring before it, in a convincing and moderate form, the case for the enfranchisement of Women." There will be articles by experts on trades in which women are engaged, short stories and plays, contributions in French, translations from German and Italian, and criticisms of the artistic world. The Committee of Management consists of Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Strachey, Miss Cicely Hamilton, Miss Mary Lowndes, and Mrs. Grant Richards (editor).

A GENIAL personality well known in London is lost by the death of Mr. Arthur William A'Beckett on Thursday in last week. A son of the author of the 'Comic History of England,' Mr. A'Beckett was born in 1844, and entered the War Office in 1862, finding it then difficult to get any work to do to justify his salary. He was editor of *The Glowworm* from 1865 to 1870, and since that date had been a busy journalist, novelist, and dramatist.

HE was on the staff of *Punch*, 1874–1902, and editor of *The Sunday Times*, 1891–5, and of *John Bull*, a short-lived comic paper, 1902–3. Besides various comic

guides in his father's vein, he has written concerning his adventures and experiences, which included the acceptance of a challenge to fight a duel with an aggrieved French journalist thirty years his senior. He did much to promote the welfare of the Institute of Journalists. Of his books—always amusing, but too hastily written to be of permanent value—'The A'Becketts of "Punch"' and 'Recollections of a Humourist' are the best. Many friends and associates will miss his cheery humour, and knowledge of earlier days.

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, MR. A. H. D. ACLAND, AND DR. T. GREGORY FOSTER have been elected Vice-Presidents of the English Association. The new President is Prof. Saintsbury.

THE EDUCATION GROUP OF THE FABIAN SOCIETY will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening next, in Clifford's Inn Hall, when Prof. Patrick Geddes will lecture on 'What is a University?' All who are interested are invited to attend.

MR. HENRY SCHERREN writes:—

"May I draw attention to an error in the interesting account of last year's book sales (*Athenæum*, Jan. 9, p. 43)? It is there stated that the 430 original water-colour drawings to Naumann's 'Die Vögel von Mittel-Europa' realized 250*l.* at Messrs. Hodgson's sale on November 4th and two following days. This is not the case. The drawings were not sold, but withdrawn when the biddings reached that sum."

MR. RALPH BLANCHARD, an American antiquary of Cairo, is publishing shortly a 'Tourists' Primer of Hieroglyphics,' which attempts to deal with all the statuettes likely to interest visitors to Egypt. The 'Primer' will be illustrated, and will include the latest exegesis of the flora and fauna depicted on figurines.

THIS week's *Cambridge Review* has an interesting notice of the late W. E. Currey by Prof. Henry Jackson, whose restoration to health and Cambridge we are very glad to see recorded. As Fellows of Trinity, Prof. Jackson and his friend Currey joined with Jebb to produce the well-known book of 'Translations' for classical students.

MR. SAMUEL KINNEAR, an Edinburgh printer's reader, who died last Saturday in his ninety-third year, has left an autobiography which covers his experiences, including those in the printing-office of Messrs. Blackwood, with remarks on the character of the handwriting of many eminent contributors to *Maga*. The small quarto MS. volume is now the property of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, but no steps have yet been taken towards its publication.

M. ÉMILE OLLIVIER, now at his beautiful château, La Moutte, near St. Tropez, bears his eighty-four years lightly, and, aided by his devoted wife, has just completed the correction of the proofs of the fourteenth volume of his 'L'Empire Libéral,' likely to prove the most important, as it deals with the declaration of war in 1870.

M. ABEL HERMANT'S 'Chronique du Cadet de Coutras' will be published in Paris on February 4th.

M. CHARLES TARDIEU, whose death at seventy is announced from Brussels, was one of the best-known men in Paris during the later years of the Second Empire as an erudite journalist. He founded *L'Art*, a review "artistique de grand luxe," which had a brilliant career. Removing to Belgium, Tardieu was for several years chief editor of *L'Indépendance Belge*, was elected a member of the Belgian Royal Academy, and enjoyed many other distinctions in the land of his adoption.

WE regret to hear of the tragic death of the accomplished French poet Albert Mérat, Sub-Librarian at the Palais du Luxembourg, in his sixty-ninth year. The son and grandson of lawyers, Mérat was born at Troyes, and one of his earliest acquaintances was Verlaine, with whom he collaborated in a volume of verse, 'Avril, Mai, Juin' (1863), and this, with his other publications, soon brought him the friendship of many poets, including Leconte de Lisle.

THE forthcoming number of the *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie* (Vol. VII. No. 1) will run to 300 pages, and be almost entirely devoted to Davydd ap Gwilym, the great mediæval poet of Wales. Dr. Stern has edited a number of the poems, translated the majority into German, and has made an exhaustive study of the life and writings of Davydd. Dr. Stern's work will virtually represent the first critical examination of the poet's text and of his life-history.

THE bicentenary of the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb, which occurred in his camp outside Ahmednagar, was recently celebrated in that city by Mohammedans from all parts of the Deccan. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed of the Bombay Bar delivered a long and interesting address on the career of this Mogul emperor. He declared that Aurangzeb had been very unfortunate in his biographers, that missionary writers had painted him in the blackest colours, and that his reputation deserved to be rehabilitated.

THE death at the age of fifty-one is announced from Jena of the eminent Professor of Oriental Philology, Karl Vollers. His important work 'Die Weltreligionen' is widely known. His untimely death is the more to be regretted as his large work on Islam remains unfinished.

DR. GUSTAV HEINRICH SCHNEIDER, whose death is also announced from Jena, was the author of a number of poems which were specially popular with the students. Among his chief works are 'Berliner Märchen,' 'Der Auszug nach Kahla,' and 'Geschichte der Burschenschaft zu Jena.'

DR. ADAM BELCİKOWSKI died on the 12th inst., aged sixty-nine. He was a teacher in the chief Gymnasium of Warsaw, lecturer in the University of Cracow, and a *Scriptor* in the Jagellon Library. He contributed in former years articles to our columns on Polish Literature.

THE GOVERNMENT PAPER most likely to interest our readers this week is Education, List of Technical and Art Schools, &c. (1s.).

## SCIENCE

*The Face of the Earth.* By Eduard Suess. Translated by H. B. C. and W. J. Sollas. Vol. III. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

SEVEN years ago Prof. Suess gave to the world the third volume of his masterly work 'Das Antlitz der Erde,' or rather what in the original was called the first part of the third volume. To-day this part is put into the hands of the English reader in a translation exceptional in accuracy and elegance. This translation, like that of the former volumes, has been made by Dr. Hertha Sollas, under the direction of her father, the Professor of Geology at Oxford; but the present volume differs from its two predecessors in that it has had the benefit of revision by some of the most distinguished geologists in English-speaking countries throughout the world. The nine chapters of the translation were submitted to nine geologists, and we believe that each compared the manuscript of a given chapter with the corresponding original, so as to ensure a faithful, yet fluent rendering of the whole. It is difficult, however, to repress the suspicion that this elaborate treatment was adopted, not merely to secure accuracy of translation, since this might have been otherwise obtained more easily, but rather to indicate the profound respect of British and American geologists for the master and his work.

To this end the director of the translation was so fortunate as to secure the aid of Sir Archibald Geikie, the Rev. Prof. Bonney, Dr. Teall, Prof. Lapworth, and Prof. Watts as representatives of British geology; whilst America is represented by Prof. Chamberlin of Chicago, India by Dr. Oldham, Australia by Prof. Edgeworth David, and South Africa by Dr. Rogers. With so remarkable a band of collaborators it would be strange if the translation left much, if anything, to be desired. At the same time the revisers have not introduced any fresh matter suggested by their special knowledge of particular regions: the book issued from Oxford is in truth simply an English version of the volume from Vienna. Prof. Sollas remarks that "the reverence due to a great classic has restrained us in this, as in previous volumes, from taking any liberties with the text, whether by comment or emendation." In this respect it differs from the French translation by M. de Margerie, which has been enriched by numerous notes, maps, and other illustrations.

The present instalment of the great work is concerned chiefly with the study of those mighty folds of the earth's crust which form the mountain-chains of Eurasia. The rock-fold may be regarded as the morphological unit in terrestrial architecture, and the geologist who would gain a broad view of the physiognomy of the earth seeks to determine the relation of fold to fold; to co-ordinate these structural elements; and to deduce from

the plan of the great trend-lines (*Leitlinien*) of the mountain-folds the direction in which the gigantic "folding forces" of the globe have been at work at particular periods of the earth's history. The plan of Prof. Suess's work, which opens out this subject, is essentially synthetic. In Asia he recognizes vast fragments of folded arcs, which, notwithstanding their variation in curvature, are evidently arranged according to a uniform plan. Many of these may be brought into relation with a common vertex (*Scheitel*) of very ancient rocks, occupying a vast area in the region of Lake Baikal, and prolonged westwards, though concealed in part of their course, into European Russia. The Urals he regards as "a group of posthumous folds of the old vertex." The Altai Mountains form a vertex of more recent rocks, from which other arcs known as the Altaides proceed, to which the Thian-shan in the east and the Caucasus in the west seem related. Finally, there is in Asia a series of southern marginal arcs, which appear to be continued westwards in what are called the Tauro-Dinaric arc-segments. The Asiatic continent finds extension eastwards in some of the island-arcs of the Pacific.

By the reconstruction of ancient geographical features on the evidence of fossils, it has been shown that a vast sea, of which the existing Mediterranean is a remnant, must have stretched in Mesozoic times across what is now the continent of Asia and onwards to the Sunda Islands. This sea was named by Prof. Suess the Tethys, after the wife of Oceanus. To the north of the Tethys lay Angaraland, a great continent which the Professor has reconstructed from the plant-bearing beds of China, Mongolia, and Siberia, and which he has named from the important river that runs near what must have been the centre of this ancient land. To the south of the Tethys stretched the vast continental mass of Gondwana-land. On the disappearance of the Tethys, the Indian part of this mighty land was brought into physical union with Angaraland, and by this union was formed the present continent of Asia.

After reading Prof. Suess's work one feels that the map of Asia has a new meaning. Mountain range and coastline have no longer arbitrary directions, but form part of a definite system, ruled by the crumpling of the earth's crust and the fracture and subsidence of certain parts. The book reveals a remarkably intimate knowledge of the geological structure of vast regions of the earth, and, so far as Central Asia is concerned, this knowledge could have been acquired only from the modern investigations of Russian geologists, whose writings are but little known in this country. The mastery of the literature is, however, secondary to the power of generalization which enables the author to marshal his facts and bring them into harmony as parts of a grand tectonic scheme.

Such a work as this is necessarily of slow growth, and five-and-twenty years have passed since the first part was



issued. Intended originally for two volumes, the book has been expanded into three, and it waits for the second part of the third German volume to bring it to a conclusion. We believe, however, that a Supplement will be added. Geologists and geographers in all countries will be eager to congratulate the veteran author on its completion.

### THE SURVEY OF INDIA REPORT FOR 1906-7.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA REPORT, which has just arrived from Calcutta, deals with the operations of the Survey Department for the year ending September 30th, 1907. This Department has been materially increased during the last few years in its staff of both Imperial and Provincial officers, and much of the present volume relates to the changes effected or in course of being effected in its working system and organization. One result of these reforms is a great improvement in the drawing, due to the employment of better workmen and the closer supervision of the European staff.

The total outturn of the surveys on all scales (which range from 4 inches to 1 inch for the square mile) was 25,740 square miles, as against 23,312 square miles in the previous year. The number of maps issued during the year was 103,502 sheets, of an aggregate value of 1,20,984 rupees. Of these about one-third are distributed to officials in India, and a certain number are sent home to England. But it is admitted that the sale of maps to the public is still very small, and this is alleged to be due to the small number of agencies where they are obtainable. Steps are to be taken to make them more accessible. One noticeable indication of the growing activity of the Department is furnished by the increased purchase of scientific instruments in England. The total cost of the Department for the year in question was 30,59,249 rupees, and the estimate for the ensuing year was 35,06,220 rupees.

A summary is provided of the work done by the different parties equipped during the year. One of these was sent to British Baluchistan, where its programme consisted in continuing westwards the Kalat longitudinal series from where it had been left two years before. It began its work at Pragi, and at Kisanen Chapper an astronomical azimuth was observed. The work proved very difficult, owing to the character of the country, the frequent sandstorms, and the prevalence of mirage. The Report states that

"the country in which the work lay is about as desolate and barren as a land can be. It is practically uninhabited, except for a few nomad shepherds and the residents in the thanas maintained along the Seistan trade route; but it is full of interest to the geologist and the surveyor."

Preparations were made for the resumption of work in the ensuing year on the elevated Toba plateau, which is over 10,000 ft. high.

At the other extremity of India a considerable amount of work was done in Burma and Upper Burma. Reference is made to a party which was employed on building boundary pillars on the Burma-China boundary between Panghsang Nalawt and the Mehkon river, but no particulars are given. This section is, however, set down for regular survey during the year 1908-9. In the Shan districts special pains are being taken to secure accurate transliteration in names, and on the present maps the names of villages are supplemented by those of the tribes inhabiting them. The survey of the

South Shan states, south of the Wa, is expected to be finished in the present year. The work of the Department was not confined to British India, as the following extract shows:—

"The French settlement of Mahe was surveyed in the course of the work, through the kind permission of H.E. the Governor of Pondicherry, and nothing could have exceeded the courtesy of the French officials, who gave every facility for carrying out the work."

The Report concludes with a special memorandum by Lieut.-Col. P. J. Gordon on Forest Surveys in India, which are now incorporated with those of the Surveyor-General's Department. Col. F. B. Longe, Surveyor-General, controlled the operations throughout the year. The death-roll, which seems to have been heavy in the native ranks during the year, included two promising Englishmen—Lieut. May, R.E., of the Imperial Service, and Mr. C. D. Simons of the Provincial. There are some excellent maps and charts, which give an idea of the cartographic excellence of the work turned out by the Department.

### SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Jan. 8.—Mr. H. F. Newall, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. S. Eddington read a paper on Major MacMahon's proposed method of determining the apparent diameter of a fixed star. The author said that Major MacMahon had dealt with the circumstances of the fading of the light of a star at the instant of its disappearing behind the moon simply as a problem of geometrical optics. The results will, however, be greatly modified if we take into account the diffraction of the star's image. Every star would seem from this cause to have such a diameter as would mask the true diameter in all but exceptional cases.—The Astronomer Royal presented papers on the Greenwich observations of Saturn's ninth satellite, showing diagrams of its orbit, and also observations of a recently discovered minor planet.—Further photographs of Comet Morehouse were shown, taken by Mr. R. C. Johnson and the Rev. A. L. Cortie.—Mr. H. C. Plummer gave an account of recent work at Lick Observatory, from which he had just returned.—Mr. Crommelin announced that further corrections to the calculated orbit of Halley's comet gave its perihelion passage as nearer the 13th than the 8th of April, 1910. Another ephemeris had been published in Germany, giving the 3rd of June for the date of perihelion, but he did not think there could be any such considerable error in the ephemeris computed by Mr. Cowell and himself, according to which the perihelion could not be later than the middle of April.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Dec. 16.—Mr. Conrad Beck, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. E. Stead read the following papers: (1) 'On a Workshop Microscope for the Examination of Opaque Objects'; (2) 'On a Simple Method of illuminating Opaque Objects'.—The Rev. Eustace Tozer read a paper on 'Mounting Rotifers and Protista in Canada Balsam.' Messrs. Theodore Brooks and W. F. Herzberg were elected Fellows.

The Chairman declared the meeting to be now made "Special," pursuant to notice given at the last meeting. Mr. D. J. Scourfield moved the resolution of which notice had been given—to the effect that the by-laws of the Society be altered as might be found necessary to admit women to the meetings of the Society, and to remove any other restriction of privileges due to the distinction of sex. Mr. F. J. Cheshire seconded the resolution. The Chairman said that the Council recommended that a special committee be appointed to go into the matter and draw up a report, such report to be afterwards submitted to a special meeting to be called by the Council, for their acceptance or otherwise. The original motion being withdrawn, the revised amendment was carried unanimously. The following Fellows were appointed members of the special committee—Lord Avebury, Messrs. Cheshire, Hopkinson, Scourfield, and Spitta, together with the two Secretaries as ex-officio members.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Jan. 6.—Dr. Hermann Oelsner in the chair.—Prof. Weekley read a paper on 'Anglo-Romance Etymologies.' *Anlace* is in Matthew Paris as *anelacius*, which is a metathetic form of *alenacius*. *Alenas*, petit poignard, cp. Guill. Guyart, 1305. The *E. anelas* for *alenas* may

perhaps be due to some fancied connexion with O. Fr. *anel*, ring. *Bawd* is, as Minshew said, an aphetic form of *ribaud*, as *bawdy*, *bawdry*, are of *ribaudie*, *ribauderie*. *Bawker*, a sharper in bowling alleys, is an aphetic form of Fr. *embaucheur*, an enticer. *Blotch*, originally a black pustule, may be from Fr. *beloce*, slope, bullace, Norman *bloche*. *Bludgeon*, is perhaps from O. Fr. *boijon*, a crossbow bolt with a large head, a cudgel, altered under the influence of *blood*. *Brack*, a light piece of artillery ("our brackes in our deokes and gunner room," Hawkins, 'Voyages'), is Sp. *barraco*, a small kind of cannon (Stevens). Cf. *crack* for *carrack*, Sp. *carraca*. *Branks*, a gagging instrument of punishment for scolding women, is Fr. *brangue*, *branche*, It. *branca*: "Les branches de la bride, les deux pièces de fer, d'acier, que relie le mors." *Cobridge-head*, *cubridge*, in a ship (Hawkins, 'Voyages'), is a derivative of Sp. *cobrir*, *cubrir*, to cover, protect: "Cubridge-head is the same as a bulkhead; only that this word is used to the bulkhead of the fore-castle and the half-deck." 1708. *Cockney*, a cockered child, a milkop, is probably Fr. *acquiné*, a self-indulgent frequenter of the kitchen, a loafer, a milkop. For the final *ey*, cf. *attorney*, *valley*. To *cozen* ("cousoners and shifters" 1561) is from It. *cozzone*, but was confused later with *cousin*. Dekker, 1608, says: "He that is drawn in to venture his money is (amongst this cursed brotherhood of Cheators) termed a *Cozen*, and is handled as kindly as if he were a *cozen* indeede." *Crowel*, 1592, *crule*, 1494, is perhaps a diminutive of Fr. *cru*, raw, unbleached, L. *crudus* (Skeat). *Crows* or *croes* of iron represents the Fr. *cros*, pl. of *croc* de fer, grapples or great hooks. *Gantry*, or *Gawntree*, is Fr. *chandelier*, L. *canterius*, which is *ganter* in the 'Dictionnaire du Rouche' (the *-tree* is due to folk etymology. *Kersey*, if not from the Suffolk village where a woollen trade was once carried on, may be from Fr. *croisé*: "étouffe fabriquée a quatre marches au moins, et dont les fils de la trame sont plus serrés que dans l'étoffe a deux marches" (Littré). The stuff was known before 1376. *Oriel* is from *aulacolum*, *acellum*, a niche, side-chapel, or oratory. *Partner* is from *part*, *tenir*, part-taker, share-holder. This etymology also explains *partners*, "a framework of timber round any hole or scuttle in a ship's deck, through which a mast passes"; the partners relieve the strain on the deck. *Patch* is a doublet of *piece*, sewn on a garment: cp. *cratch*, Fr. *crèche*, *match*, O. Fr. *mèche*. *Se-paulie*, weakly, appears to be Fr. *épaulé*, "blessé à l'épaule": *poorly* may be corrupted from it. *Peenish*: all its meanings are covered by *perverse*; and as the oldest form is *peyvesche*, it corresponds to an O. Fr. "*pevesche* from *perverse*, like *revêche* from *reversus*. *Riddle* is the source of Fr. *rideau*, and is identical with *riddle*, sieve, separation being the essential idea in each word: of the two senses of *screen*. To *rummage* is probably Fr. *arrumage*, *arrimage*, from *arrimer*, *arrimer*, to arrange the cargo in the hold of a ship. *Scabbard* means guard-sword, and is from O. H. G. *scala*, scale, husk, case, and *bergen*, to protect: *scarberg*, *escarberc*, *escalberc*, *escauberc*, *scauberk*, *scabbard*. *Sentry* is from *sanctuary*: Littleton has *centry*, a sanctuary, *sanctuarium*; Cotgrave, 1611, "*garite*, a place of refuge, also a *sentry*, a little lodge for a sentinell, built on high." *Sharper* and to *sharp* are from O. Fr. *escharper*, to plunder, L. *ex-carpere*. *Skillet* is a diminutive from E. *skel*, a vessel. *Skull* is from O. Fr. *escuelle*, bowl: cp. *mazzard*, skull, helmet: *mazer*, a drinking-bowl. *Sprawl*, *sprayed*, roughened or chapped with cold, is from O. Fr. *espreier*, to roughen. *Sullen* is *solemn*: Cooper has "*acerbus*, soleyne, austere"; Holyoak, "*sullen*, *acerbus*"; Gouldman, "*solemn*, *tetricus*"; "*sullen*, *acerbus*"; Littleton, "*tetricus*, *sullen*, *surly*," &c. *Surly* meant first "haughty, tyrannical," and is from *sire*, *air*: "*Manipulus Vocab.*" and Littleton, "*imperiosus*, *surly*": "With that *surly* and imperious colleague of his, surnamed *Imperiosus*" (Holland's 'Pliny'). So in Shakespeare: "Be *surly* [haughty] with servants" ('Twelfth Night,' II. v.). *Taint* is the aphetic doublet of *attaint*, and has been very slightly influenced by *taint*, colour. *Tallant*, the upper hance or break of the rudder abaft, seems to be Fr. *etalon*, "a short and thick pegge or piece of timber, whereby two sparres are fastened byas-wise together" (Cotgrave).

A short paper by Prof. Skeat on 'Kersey and Linsey' was read, contending that the 'New English Dictionary' was wrong in stating that nothing is known which connects *kersey* cloth with *Kersey* in Suffolk, for in the year 1526 Hall's 'Chronicle' says, under 17 Henry VIII., that no fewer than 4,000 clothworkers from towns near *Kersey*, "Spinners, Carders, Fullers, Wevers, and other artificers," rebelled, and put a stop to Wolsey's illegal attempt to raise money without the consent of Parliament. *Kerseys* were known in 1376. The "clothis of lynseye" mentioned in 1435-6 were no doubt cloths of *lynsey* in Suffolk, now *Lindsey*. The form *lynsey* is a substitution for *Lilleseye*

('Inquis. post Mortem,' p. 298), and Lindsey is two miles from Kersey. The name "linsy-wolsy" first appears in the 'Catholicon,' 1483, and the stuff is a mixture of linen and wool. There may have been in it a punning allusion to Wolsey, as in Skelton's attack on him, 'Why come ye not to Courte?' l. 128, he writes: "To wene al in one lome, a webbe of lylse-wulse."—Mr. John Marshall then read part of his paper on Ægean words in Greek.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—Jan. 12.—Mr. J. C. Inglis, President, in the chair.—The papers read were 'High Speeds on Railway Curves,' by Mr. J. W. Spiller and 'A Practical Method for the Improvement of Existing Railway Curves,' by Mr. W. H. Shortt.—The Council reported that they had recently transferred 22 gentlemen to the class of Members, and that 37 candidates had been admitted as Students.—The scrutineers reported that Lord Curzon had been elected an Honorary Member, and that 5 Members, 27 Associate Members, and 1 Associate had also been elected.

**MATHEMATICAL.**—Jan. 14.—Sir W. D. Niven, President, in the chair.—Prof. H. F. Stecker was elected a Member.—Mr. W. H. Salmon was admitted into the Society.—The President announced the death of Mr. G. Heppel, who was a member of the Society from 1883 to 1907.—The following papers were communicated: 'The Canonical Form of a Linear Substitution,' by Mr. H. Hilton.—'On Octavic and Sexdecimic Residuacity,' by Lieut-Col. A. Cunningham.—'On change of the Variable in a Lebesgue Integral,' by Dr. E. W. Hobson.—'On Abel's Extension of Taylor's Series,' by the Rev. F. H. Jackson, and—'Note on the Evaluation of a Certain Integral containing Bessel's Functions,' by Prof. H. M. Macdonald.—Mr. J. Hammond gave an account of some 'Researches connected with the Solution of the Quintic Equation.'

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On an Approximate Method of Valuation of Whole-Life Assurances,' Mr. E. H. Brown.  
— London Institution, 8.—'London's Place in History,' Mr. Charles Welch.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Public Supply of Electric Power in the United Kingdom,' Lecture II., Mr. G. L. Addenbrooke. (Cantor Lecture.)  
— Geographical, 8.30.—'A Proposed North Polar Expedition,' Capt. Roald Amundsen.  
**TUES.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Albinism in Man,' Lecture II., Prof. K. Pearson.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'High Speed on Railway Curves.'  
— Anthropological Institute, 8.30.—Annual General Meeting: President's Address.  
**WED.** Geological, 8.—'The Conway Succession,' Miss G. L. Viles.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Part played by Vermin in the Spread of Disease,' Dr. J. Cantile.  
**THURS.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Mysteries of Metals,' Lecture II., Prof. J. C. Arnold.  
— Royal, 4.30.  
— London Institution, 8.—'The Problem of setting Words to Music,' Dr. H. Walford Davies.  
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Parallel Operation of Alternators,' Dr. E. Rosenberg.  
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.  
**FRI.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Improvements in Production and Application of Gun cotton and Nitro-glycerine,' Col. Sir Frederick L. Nathan.  
**SAT.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Sight and Seeing,' Prof. Sir H. von Helmholtz.

#### Science Gossip.

**CAPT. H. G. LYONS, F.R.S.**, at present Director-General of the Egyptian Survey Department, has been elected University Lecturer in Geography at Glasgow, as from October 1st, 1909.

**MR. LYNN** has in the press another edition (the fourteenth) of his handy little work on 'Remarkable Comets,' which will be published early next month by Messrs. Bagster.

A NEW observatory in the Southern hemisphere is to be established under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution, and Prof. Boss writes to *The Observatory* that the site selected for this is at San Luis in Argentina, about 500 miles west of Buenos Ayres, and not very far to the south-west of Cordoba.

THREE more small planets are announced as having been photographically discovered at the Astrophysical Institute, Königstuhl, Heidelberg, on the last day of last year: two (one of which, however, is marked uncertain, "unsicher") by Prof. Max Wolf, and one by Herr Kopff.

THE twelfth number of Vol. XXXVII. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, completing the volume, contains

a proposal by the editor, Prof. Riccò, for forming statistics of solar protuberances from international observations. Such observations began with those of Rospigli at Rome just forty years ago, in 1869. Prof. Riccò also has a note on a comparison of heliometric observations obtained simultaneously at different altitudes, to which Dr. Bellia makes the first contribution from heights, of about 6,000 and 9,000 ft. respectively, on Mount Etna. There is a further account of the spectroscopic images of the solar limb as observed at Rome by Chistoni, Millosevich, and Tacchini during July, August, and September, 1883. In that year, it will be remembered, Tacchini, the founder of the Società, observed the total eclipse of the sun at Caroline Island, as he did that of 1886 at Grenada in the West Indies. He died in 1905.

THE 'Annuaire' of the Bureau des Longitudes for 1909, besides the usual ephemerides and other valuable information on astronomical subjects, contains several special articles, amongst which may be mentioned one by M. Lallemand on movements of the earth's crust, and another by M. Bigourdan on variable stars, which gives a full and interesting account of the present state of our knowledge of this branch of the science.

#### FINE ARTS

*Herculaneum, Past, Present, and Future.*

By C. Waldstein and Leonard Shoo-bridge. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Buried Herculaneum.* By Ethel Ross Barker. (A. & C. Black.)

THE book by Prof. Waldstein and Mr. Shoo-bridge consists of three parts, which vary greatly in character and value. In the first place there is a careful account of previous excavations at Herculaneum, and the works of art that were found in them; this part is illustrated by an admirable series of photographs, which alone would give considerable value to the book. Then we find a kind of practical treatise on excavation, taking, for the most part, the form of an archaeological romance, in which an excavation of Herculaneum on a colossal scale by an international commission is described as actually taking place. The third part consists of correspondence between Prof. Waldstein and various eminent personages as to the scheme for such an international excavation. There is a curiously mediæval tone about the last section, in marked contrast to the extreme modernity of the rest of the book. Incidentally, it is possible, by reading between the lines, to observe at least one of the reasons, if not the chief reason, why the scheme has not been carried out. In these days archaeological enterprise is organized, if not officially, even in England and America, and in France and Germany the organization is both definite and official; while all the countries concerned possess schools in Rome which offer the obvious means for any international enterprise of excavation on Italian soil. Yet, incredible as it may seem, there is no reference whatever to be found in any of the correspondence to the French or German Institute, or any of the foreign schools in Rome. A project which ignored all these institu-

tions was bound to meet with difficulties such as were hardly likely to be removed by the direct intervention of the heads of States, which would naturally work through such official channels.

The second part of the book concerns methods of excavation. Though these are described as if they were new, they virtually follow the system now general in scientifically directed work, like that of Prof. Dörpfeld at Troy, of Mr. Evans at Cnossus, or the British School at Sparta. It has never, indeed, been carried out on such a colossal scale as here suggested, with an international staff of a hundred experts. But it does not seem well adapted to such a site as Herculaneum, where the difficulties are mainly those of cost and of engineering, owing to the great depth of the soil, and where the necessity for the exact observation of stratification of remains and a succession of superimposed civilizations is not likely to occur. The peculiar attraction of Herculaneum to the excavator lies in the probability of the recovery of priceless treasures of art and literature, and ancient life, at a particular date, in its sudden arrest. These conditions doubtless call for the closest and most careful supervision, but not for such a system as is here indicated. The description of the excavation as actually in progress is a quaint piece of imagination, but hardly serves any practical end. On the other hand, the account of previous excavations and the antiquities found in them, together with the supplementary lists, plans, and illustrations, constitutes a most convenient compilation. The previous literature of Herculaneum is very extensive and widely scattered; a book which gives a succinct and trustworthy account of it is most welcome, especially when it is presented in so attractive a form.

It is evident that a compilation such as this does not call for much criticism; where the extant accounts are confused or contradictory, it usually preserves a wise scepticism—by far the safest course in a case where it is to be hoped that future excavations may decide the matter. A special value belongs to Prof. Hughes's account of the great eruption of Vesuvius, and the burial of Pompei and Herculaneum; and his refutation of the common fallacy that Herculaneum was overwhelmed by a stream of lava or of mud is noteworthy. The immediate means of its burial was volcanic ash, hardened where it fell into tufa—a fact of considerable practical importance to the excavator.

Throughout the book, as in the Preface, the object of the authors is constantly before us—to urge the excavation of the site, if not, as at first proposed, by an international commission, then at least by the Italian authorities. In this desire they will certainly meet with universal sympathy.

By a curious coincidence, not to be separated from the interest aroused in Herculaneum by Prof. Waldstein's project, another comprehensive account of the excavations of Herculaneum and of their



products has appeared almost simultaneously. This is Miss Barker's 'Buried Hereulaneum,' which at first sight appears much shorter and of a less ambitious character than the other. Its illustrations, though almost as numerous, are necessarily much smaller and less sumptuous in execution; but so far as the history of previous excavations is concerned, Miss Barker's work is as extensive as the other, in which this subject occupies only about 75 pages. It is evidently an equally careful compilation from the available documents, and shows the same caution in identification, almost necessitated by the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence. It includes a brief description of the various works of art that are figured in the illustrations; also full tables of the various objects found, arranged in a convenient form. Its bibliography is more serviceable for students than that of the larger work, because it is classified and accompanied by brief critical notes. The book serves excellently to supply the compendious account of these excavations that has long been needed both by the student and the general reader.

#### THE 'PUNCH' EXHIBITION.

To the average Englishman humorous draughtsmanship is indissolubly linked with the name which heads this notice, and a whole history of pictorial comedy for the last sixty years is set forth in the "Pageant" now on view at the Leicester Galleries. We cannot, indeed, look over this record without being proud of the brilliance and resource that have gone to the making of this great national institution, or without recognizing the fineness of many of its traditions. On the other hand, we are made aware that even the best traditions may, by change of circumstances, become a hindrance to free development.

Here we are on dangerous ground, for the man who makes damaging comparisons between the *Punch* of to-day and that of yesterday is now an accepted object of derision. On the artistic side, however, which is what immediately concerns us, criticism will hardly dispute that the summit of brilliance was reached during the time when Keene, Du Maurier, Sir John Tenniel, and Mr. Linley Sambourne were working on the paper together. Never had journal a more capable staff of artists than the *Punch* of that period. Starting from the supple, spontaneous fancy of Doyle—conventional as an old master at bottom, and reflecting dimly some last echo, perhaps, of the design of Rubens—we see Leech grafting on that convention an ever-greater richness of direct observation, which culminates in the extraordinarily painter-like splendour of Charles Keene, and in the delicacy of facial expression—the niceties of social observation—of George Du Maurier. With these men there grew up engravers capable of translating the exquisite painting in brown line of the one—the somewhat laboured and meticulous penmanship of the other—into excellent woodblocks, so that the masters of comic realism had at their service an instrument of such delicacy as to permit the highest degree of elaboration.

To-day the instrument has been withdrawn; the standard remains as an incubus weighing down the unfortunate artist with demands which, from a practical point of view, are largely irrelevant. It is not neces-

sary for the purposes of a comic paper that a scene should be realized with the exact truthfulness (indeed, the exquisite sensibility) to the facts of natural lighting which makes one of Keene's rural subjects like a page of Theocritus. It is not reasonable to ask such flowerlike delicacy in combination with the clear-cut definition demanded by the modern process-man, and Keene himself never faced any such difficulty. For purposes of broad comedy, again, the realistic elaboration of Du Maurier's interiors is not wanted. The method was natural to him—a subtle observer, but a rather hesitating draughtsman—and it gives his drawings historic value; yet it cannot be too strongly insisted that what the comic Muse asks of an artist is not the power of thorough realization, but that of abstraction.

In double degree, in that he sets out to be not only humorous, but also symbolic, the same demand weighs upon the cartoonist, and we cannot praise the judgment which sets a literal draughtsman like Mr. Bernard Partridge on such a task. But, indeed, most cartoonists of to-day are handicapped by the habitual ideal of photographic exactitude: they will draw a lion out of the Zoological Gardens wearing a crown out of Madame Tussaud's; their figures walk in real landscapes, and are grouped and lighted with a literalness that denounces them as a hotch-potch of professional models and studio properties. To create an atmosphere where-in your allegory may become a breathing reality implies different standards, and in spite of much inequality and occasional lapses in artistic taste, Mr. Linley Sambourne shows a real insight into the conditions which govern the making of a forcible and eloquent cartoon. No other *Punch* cartoonist has his masculine grip of design (sometimes marred by professional self-consciousness), or his power of endowing allegorical figures with a convincing air of life. Sir John Tenniel's personages are by comparison only gesticulating marionettes, which amuse, but do not impose upon us, and it was by its rarity in a long procession of such jocosities that the seriousness of 'Dropping the Pilot' made such an impression. Even here the seriousness is but in the sensitive drawing of the head of Bismarck, and of course in the literary sentiment of the subject. The grey pencil line of the artist's original drawings offers sometimes a shadowy atmosphere of ghostly suggestiveness, and a happy natural woodenness of draughtsmanship saves him from extremes of realism; but, despite much careful detail, now amusing, now sentimental, Sir John's whole design never attains to the force or unctuous humour of Mr. Sambourne at his best.

The younger generation of artists display considerable ability, but, as we have hinted, are a little weighed down by the generation of brilliant realists which preceded them. Mr. Raven-Hill (582), Mr. F. H. Townsend, and Mr. Gunning King (561) show excellent attempts at achieving Keene's completeness of presentment, yet facing at the same time the added difficulties of process; but for one such success there are many failures. The general impression after a comparison of the later with the earlier work is that while to-day we make the closest representation of things accepted as humorous, the earlier artists made *humorous drawings*, which attract by their alert counterpoise of mass or their easy dance of line. Phil May, who is far better represented here than in the large collection of his drawings seen recently in these galleries, is in some respects the strongest example of the one tendency, as Doyle of the other. When May produced a group of figures, he was often singularly

blind to the easy, elastic give-and-take of the results which constitute it, and the conscientious process of building up from separate studies shown in the *Solo by Grandpère* (463) offers, for all its cleverness, an example of how not to make a humorous design.

We have dwelt on the special dangers which beset our famous contemporary because it is in established repute that there is the greatest danger of degeneration. When *Punch* was making its way it took its character from the humorous art of the period. It will deteriorate if the humorous art of our own times is forced to conform to the traditions of *Punch*.

#### MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

At the Grafton, where the United Arts Club holds its fifth exhibition, the first picture which attracts attention is a golden *Evening on the Downs* (6), by Mr. James Aumonier—a picture of very delicate texture, supple and elastic in drawing, much better than any of his contributions to the landscape show which we noticed a fortnight back. The only works by the younger exhibitors which are comparable with this are the *Street Scene* (28), by Mr. James Pryde; the *Moonlight, St. Seine-l'Abbaye* (25), by Mr. W. Rothenstein; and *Reminiscence* (86), by Mr. Cayley Robinson. The last we have already dealt with on a previous occasion. Mr. Pryde's extravagantly picturesque and brilliant technical demonstration has also been seen in one of the outlying galleries which often point the way to Bond Street. Mr. Rothenstein is to be praised for an honest attempt to realize an effect of moonlight in its actual unsensational colour, so like daylight when you are in the midst of it, and unlike the limelight travesty we are accustomed to from less conscientious painters. But while the blue scheme affected by the latter is, we agree, quite unnecessary, we submit that it is a little of the essence of moonlight to retain its mystery—that quality which almost alone differentiates it from daylight, and by which modelling eludes pursuit almost directly, and vanishes in a luminous veil. The exact position of this vanishing-point of modelling is doubtless a matter of opinion, but Mr. Rothenstein seems almost content that we shall forget there is such a thing, and the lively rate at which, starting from the central clash of light and shadow on the window, gradation tends to diminish would lead us to expect in the centre of the picture a flat pool of shade, which the painter insists on piercing. Mr. James Hill's *On the Sand Dunes* (20) appears to us to have like qualities and a similar fault.

The pictures making up the tail of the exhibition look insignificant by comparison with certain old Japanese *kakemonos*, one of which in particular (a Buddha surrounded by diaper flaked over with scales, each of which is another tiny Buddha) is most stately in aspect. The large *Last Judgment* pictures by Martin show considerable technical ability, but no very great power of design. Miss R. Leggett's *April Day* (137) is far better drawn than usual, but her nice ordering of level lines is invisible by reason of the presence of violent and ill-proportioned masses of impasto, which offer a contrast of texture stronger than any contrast of form in the picture.

At the Fine-Art Society's gallery Mr. Wallace Rimington, in the midst of a collection of commonplace water-colours, has one drawing, *In the Fishing Quarter, Vigo* (12), of decided merit, striking in subject, with a look of first-hand observation—qualities

which, in a degree less intense, are to be found also in *On the Rocks* (32).

Admission to the exhibition by a Quartette of Roman Painters in the adjoining room is in aid of the Italian Earthquake Fund. E. Coleman is a facile draughtsman of Campagna subjects bad in colour, and V. Grassi a careful draughtsman of architecture. U. Coromaldi and C. Innocenti are clever sketchers, but seem corrupted in their recent work by the trick of sloppy handling common to-day. They show a few sketches probably dating a year or so earlier, direct and happy in execution and agreeable in subject. Nos. 29, 38, and 43 may be mentioned.

The Children's Exhibition at the Baillie Gallery is hardly up to the level of the shows in these rooms, one or two pretentious portraits being distinctly thin and meretricious. Some portraits by Helen Bedford (55 and 58); *Her Seventh Birthday* (16), by Eva Roos; and *David and Goliath* (81), by Maxwell Armfield, are among the best of the exhibits; while a welcome new-comer is Miss R. How, who has a clever drawing of a *Mother and Child* (uncatalogued).

### BRITISH ART IN VENICE.

A SCHEME of some considerable interest to British artists has been started in connexion with the biennial International Exhibitions of Art in Venice, which are under the control of the Venetian Municipality and more directly of Prof. Fradeletto, who is now a prominent member of the Italian Parliament, and has been the life and soul of the various exhibitions from 1895 onwards. The proposal is that, in the same general space of the Venetian Giardini Pubblici containing the main exhibition building, there shall be a separate building, or *padiglione*, for British art. This building, in brick and stone, extensive and handsome, has already been erected by the municipality, though not finally appropriated. There are two other such separate buildings, occupied by Belgium and by Hungary, and it may readily be admitted that British art deserves a degree of prominence not inferior to that of either of those countries.

The scheme is that a British Committee should be formed, not of artists, but of amateurs of substantial position, who would purchase the separate building from the municipality for a sum which does not seem disproportionate. It is to be paid either in one sum or in two instalments. The building would then, during the currency of the biennial exhibitions, be filled with specimens of British art, the municipality bearing the chief expenses of transit, unpacking, and repacking. The British Committee would not themselves select the works for exhibition. This task would be performed by artists, the only proper persons for such a purpose; as the Committee, under the terms of the scheme, have to appoint a sub-committee, renewable biennially, consisting of two painters and one sculptor. Mr. Brangwyn, Mr. Grosvenor Thomas, and Sir George Frampton will act this year. As the honoured name of Ruskin is so intimately associated with Venice, power is reserved to the Committee to name the building "The Ruskin Memorial," should they feel so disposed. The next exhibition is to be held in 1909—April 22nd to October 31st. Sir David Salomons, with fine public spirit, has come forward with the purchase-money, and further funds must now be raised by the Committee for furnishing, &c.

A great number of British artists have exhibited in Venice between the years 1895 and 1907. I will mention only Alma

Tadema, Burne-Jones, H. von Herkomer, Holman Hunt, Leighton, Millais, Watts, Brangwyn, Crane, East, Lavery, Grosvenor Thomas, Bramley, Poynter, J. J. Shannon, Clausen, Byam Shaw, Frampton, Furse, La Thangue, Cayley Robinson, Thornycroft, Waterhouse, Orpen, and Sargent. Works by Brangwyn, Coventry, East, Kay, Hamilton, Sydney Lee, Logsdail, Mackie, Tom Robertson, George Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Terris, Grosvenor Thomas, and John Wright have been bought from the various exhibitions by the King and Queen of Italy; and other works by the Italian Foreign Office, by the International Modern Art-Gallery of Venice, and by the Galleries of Rome, Milan, and Udine. Royal honours of the various orders were likewise, in connexion with the Venetian Exhibitions, conferred upon Millais, Alma Tadema, Lavery, Hamilton, and East. The sales of works of art of all nations from these Exhibitions have been of noticeable amount—from 14,400*l.* in 1895 to 21,079*l.* in 1907—total, 117,740*l.* It will thus be obvious that the interests of artists, whether British or otherwise, are substantially concerned in upholding and developing the exhibition scheme of the Venetian Municipality.

WM. M. ROSSETTI.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

AT the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers Mr. W. H. Ansell, Mr. Ernest S. Lumsden, and Capt. Nevile R. Wilkinson, Ulster King-of-Arms, were elected Associates.

THE CORNER GALLERY was opened at 49, Old Bond Street, on Thursday last, with an exhibition of modern oil paintings and water-colour drawings by well-known artists.

THE committee of the École des Beaux-arts have announced their verdicts in connexion with the two most important "concours" of the year. In that of "composition à deux degrés" four pupils of M. Gabriel Ferrier have been ranked in the following order: Buzon, Caniccionni, Dupas, and Feraud. In the "concours de tête d'expression" the prize and the first medal are taken by M. Fidrit, who studied under M. Bonnat and M. Humbert. The second medal is taken by M. Louis Prat, a student of M. Cormon.

PART IV. of the Vasari Society's 'Reproductions of Drawings by the Old Masters' consists of 35 numbers (mostly from private or foreign collections) of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, and English Schools, including three red-and-white chalk studies in Correggio's finest manner, from the Duke of Devonshire's collection. Other artists represented are Lorenzo di Credi, Filippino, Fra Bartolommeo, Carpaccio, Pisanello, Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Burgkmair, and Loggan. Inquiries respecting the Society should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary at 10, Kensington Mansions, S.W.

MESSRS. OBACH & Co. are about to publish a detailed catalogue of the etchings and dry-points of Mr. Muirhead Bone, written by Mr. Campbell Dodgson. It describes all published and unpublished plates from 1898 to the end of 1907. Mr. Bone's most recent work, a portrait of himself, will appear as the frontispiece.

AT the Bedford College for Women, York Place, Baker Street, Mr. J. W. Allen will give a course of six lectures on 'English Mediæval Architecture,' on Fridays, beginning on February 5th.

AMONG the articles in the February *Antiquary* will be 'Some Notes from the Court Rolls of a Shropshire Manor,' by the

Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; an illustrated description of 'Crows-an-Wra, the Beehive Huts and St. Enry's Well, Cornwall,' by Mr. J. Harris Stone; the first part of an account of the 'Monumental Brasses in the City of London,' by Mr. Andrew Oliver; 'An Old-Time Picture of the Fens,' by Mr. W. G. Clarke; an illustrated appreciation of Mr. G. P. Bankart's fine book on 'The Art of the Plasterer,' by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry; and 'Some Lincolnshire Epitaphs,' by the Rev. Dr. Foster.

MESSRS. JACK are bringing out at a moderate price a new edition of an expensive work, 'Monograms and Ciphers,' designed and drawn by Mr. A. A. Turbayne and other members of the Carlton Studio.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE is, as already stated by us, holding its annual meeting this summer at Lincoln, but the dates are now changed from July 20th—27th to July 23rd—30th, in order not to interfere with another congress at the same city.

### EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (Jan. 30).—Original Drawings by T. Rowlandson, Etchings by J. S. Macdonald and H. Mulready Stone, Mr. H. Gutzkunst's Gallery.  
—Society of Women Artists, Private View, 6a, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

### MUSIC

#### THE WEEK.

#### BRIGHTON FESTIVAL.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS were held at Brighton from 1870 to 1882, under the direction of Mr. Kuhe, at which many works by native composers were produced. We even read of a "Grand Musical Festival" there in 1828. It was held in St. Peter's Church on October 29th—31st, and Mr. Attwood was conductor. The music (of course sacred) included 'The Messiah' and a "fine 'Gloria' by Leo."

The Festival last week (from the 13th inst. to the 16th) was under the direction of Mr. Joseph Sainton, conductor of the Brighton Municipal Orchestra. He was only appointed to that post last year, but the symphony concerts at the Dome proved so successful that the Corporation resolved to give a festival there. A special feature of the scheme was the prominence given to native art. On the first day Sir Edward Elgar conducted his 'Dream of Gerontius,' a work which had not hitherto been heard in Brighton; while on the last day his new Symphony in a flat was given under the direction of Mr. Sainton. Of the first work we need only say that the choir of the Brighton Sacred Harmonic Society took part in it, and that it attracted an immense audience.

The Symphony, which was new to Brighton, proved no easy task either for players or conductor. The weak point in the orchestra was the insufficiency of strings. The ordinary orchestra, numbering forty, had been increased to sixty; but the addition was not all in favour of the strings. As for the conductor, he was, as one can well understand, over-anxious. It would be easy to note shortcomings, but it is pleasanter, and at the same time more just, to recognize that Mr. Sainton gave an interpretation of the work which enabled the audience to feel much of the dignity and emotional warmth of the music.



Mr. Coleridge-Taylor on the 14th conducted his new 'Bon-Bon' Suite, which by its very title conveys the idea that it is not a work of lofty purpose. It consists of six songs by Moore set for baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra. The music is melodious and taking, and in not a few places reminds one of the first of the 'Hiawatha' Scenes. Specially dainty and characteristic are Nos. 2 and 3, 'The Fairy Boat' and 'To Rosa.' At times the scoring appeared rather heavy. If we mistake not, some of the numbers—and they can be given separately—would be still more effective with a smaller choir and perhaps simpler orchestration.

Sir Charles Stanford conducted his 'Irish Rhapsody' No. 1, also his new 'Attila' Suite, the first plaintive movement of which is effectively scored; Sir Alexander Mackenzie his bright 'Britannia' Overture, and Mr. Edward German his taking 'Welsh Rhapsody,' and all with marked success. We must also mention a Pianoforte Concerto by Liapounow, with Mr. Arthur Newstead as soloist, which proved only fairly attractive; the rendering of the first movement of Paganini's Violin Concerto in D by Mr. Percy Frostick, the excellent leader of the orchestra; and the creditable performance of 'Elijah' under the direction of Mr. Robert Taylor, conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The principal singers who appeared at the Festival were Mesdames Agnes Nicholls and Ella Russell, Miss Gertrude Lonsdale, and Messrs. John Coates, William Higley, Webster Millar, and Watkin Mills.

#### COVENT GARDEN.—'The Ring' in English.

At Covent Garden on Saturday evening the second English season was successfully inaugurated with a performance of 'Das Rheingold.' In addition to three cycles of the 'Ring,' three performances of 'Die Meistersinger' are promised; and 'Madame Butterfly' and 'Faust' will also be presented. Moreover, Dr. E. W. Naylor's new opera 'The Angelus' will be heard for the first time next Wednesday evening.

With Dr. Richter in command, a fine rendering of the orchestral portions of 'Das Rheingold' was achieved, the instrumentalists responding alertly to the famous conductor's indications. Mr. Clarence Whitehill was once more an admirable representative of Wotan. He sang the music with due emphasis and notable skill. Mr. Walter Hyde, the Froh on the last occasion, now essayed the rôle of Loge, and, though he failed to convey some of the fire-god's sardonic humour, he sang with grace. Madame Gleeson-White imparted the needful decision to Fricka's utterances and Miss Edith Evans was a youthful and attractive Freia. Mr. Thomas Meux as Alberich, and Mr. Hans Bechstein as Mime, gave satisfaction; while the music for the Rhine-maidens was effectively interpreted by Miss Alice Prowse, Miss Caroline Hatchard, and Madame Edna Thornton.

At the performance of 'Die Walküre' on Monday two artists, Mrs. Saltzmann-

Stevens and Mrs. Frease-Green, impersonated Brünnhilde and Sieglinde respectively. The former has a rich, sympathetic voice, and is a very promising actress; though it seemed as though her voice were not entirely suited to the music. The other lady gave a charming impersonation of Sieglinde, yet her singing, though good, lacked colour. Mr. Walter Hyde was not quite at his best as Siegmund.

### Musical Gossip.

MR. PLUNKET GREENE and MR. RICHARD BULLIG provided the music at the Broadwood Concert at the Æolian Hall on Thursday evening of last week. The singer included in his list an interesting song by the seventeenth-century composer J. G. Ahle, entitled 'Brünstiges Tageweis'; Schubert's 'Der Leiermann' and 'Im Frühling'; and songs by Cornelius, Schumann, Sir Charles Stanford, Dr. Vaughan Williams, Dr. Charles Wood, and Dr. Walford Davies. All of these were interpreted with his usual earnestness and intelligence. Mr. Bullig's principal contribution was Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata. The technique was sound and polished, but a larger measure of expression would have been welcome. He was more successful in his interpretation of Chopin's Scherzo in C sharp minor and two delicate pieces by Debussy.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR conducted the third performance of his Symphony by the Queen's Hall Orchestra at the Symphony Concert last Saturday afternoon. On this occasion the instrumentalists realized more accurately the "atmosphere" of the slow movement, and imparted a larger measure of finish to their playing. Some portions of the Finale seemed less sombre than at the earlier hearing, and altogether the performance was very meritorious. In Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto the solo part was skilfully played by the young Canadian artist Miss Kathleen Parlow, who has studied with Auer. Her technique is finely developed, but at present she does not lay sufficient stress upon the expressive qualities of the music in the Andante.

MISS LENA ASHWELL has, instead of the usual orchestra, engaged Messrs. Philip Cathie, Lionel Tertis, Horace Fellows, and Jacques Renard, together with Mr. Stanley Hawley as pianist and director. A selection of high-class music is performed every evening by these excellent artists. On the evening we visited the Kingsway Theatre movements by Mendelssohn and Rheinberger were given, and with Mr. Hawley the spirited first movement of Schumann's Pianoforte Quintet in E flat. This is a great improvement on the commonplace and at times noisy music heard at some theatres.

LOUIS ETIENNE ERNEST REYER (REY) died on the 15th inst. He was born at Marseilles in 1823, and at the age of sixteen became a government official at Algiers. He had already shown a taste for music, and a Mass which he composed was performed when the Duc d'Aumale visited Algiers. After the Revolution of 1848 Reyer went to Paris, and composed several works, but his first real success was 'La Statue,' produced at the Théâtre Lyrique on August 11th, 1861. To his later opera 'Sigurd' we recently referred. His 'Salammbô' was first performed at Brussels in 1890, but not until 1892 in Paris. Reyer published a selection of his journalism under the title 'Notes de Musique.' He was a sound critic and a readable writer.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.—TUE.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	Messrs. G. Elwes and James Friskin's Concert, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Orchestral Concert (Tainini), 8.15, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Messrs. Ivy and Valerie Parkin's Pianoforte and Vocal Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Trio, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
WED.	Royal Amateur Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Donald Tovey's Concert, 8.30, Chelsea Town Hall.
THURS.	Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
FRI.	Mr. Joseph Hollbrook's Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
SAT.	Messrs. Jan and Boris Hambourg's Extra Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Mr. Frederic Lamond's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Symphony Concert, Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.

### DRAMA

#### THE WEEK.

VAUDEVILLE.—*Olive Latimer's Husband: a Play in Three Acts.* By Rudolf Besier.

THE author's notable 'Virgin Goddess' has been followed by a drama—one might almost say tragedy—of modern life in which are to be found a similar directness of appeal and a similar ingenuity in construction. Gloomy, painful, horrible at times, this story of 'Olive Latimer's Husband' may seem to the playgoer who dislikes having his attention drawn to the grimmer facts of life; but there is a note of sincerity sounded throughout its scenes that often reaches an almost lyrical intensity. The plot, again, may strike the expert as thin, and based on familiar material—Mr. Besier ventures to let his play turn on the fate of a letter, even takes as his text the unnaturalness of the loveless marriage; but he has the knack of working up excitement to the highest point, of getting every possible effect in the most concentrated form.

Once more the playwright observes faithfully the unities of time and place. The action occurs between six o'clock and a quarter past ten on a winter's evening, and the scene is confined to a single room of Harry Latimer's country house. More remarkable, however, than this adherence to ancient tradition is the way in which Mr. Besier makes the influence of an unseen character felt all through his story. At the first lifting of the curtain we discover that the heroine's husband is dying, and though as soon as she enters our speculations are fastened on her gestures, her nervous speech, her betrayals of character, we are always seeking to connect them with the sick man upstairs. It does not take long to learn that she has married one man, and given her heart elsewhere; that her husband knows of her disloyalty, and has actually sent for her lover—who is a physician—to attend his bedside; that in order to write a certain letter to this man he has got up in the midst of an attack of typhoid and brought on a relapse; and that his wife, who has watched his illness in a whirl of conflicting emotions—pity for his state, hope for her release—went into his room the previous night, found the nurse asleep, and left her so. The man, then, has virtually signed his own death-warrant, while his wife, as she awaits anxiously the arrival of her lover, knows that she might have saved her husband's life, and did not.

But there are uglier things than this in the play. There are a pair of heartless

old people, Olive's father and mother, who, having married one daughter to money, propose to sell another into a worse bondage, and it takes all the heroine's eloquence to encourage her sister to resist their coercion; their inhumanity is remorselessly pictured. There are Olive's passages of recrimination with her parents—passages so realistic that the hearer wants to close his ears. Lastly, while the husband lies dying or dead there are love-scenes between the heroine and the physician, revolting to a sense of decency, yet only too true to human nature. Moreover, this exhibition of the egotistical and less pleasing side of humanity is furnished with a definite object. The author does not handle his situations for purposes of theatrical trickery; he expresses through them something he wants to say and has really felt. And the very grip of his drama serves to relieve its harshness. We are eager to know the contents of the husband's letter, which Olive tries hard to prevent the family doctor from handing to her lover, and to persuade him not to open. When it is read, the very surprise of its contents takes the audience by storm. The dead man gives the lovers his blessing. Just because he does so they cannot accept his gift, for it is the gift of his life. And so they part—Olive to devote herself to her sister, the physician to take up his work. It is an austere and perhaps a sentimental ending, but on the part of the wife the sentiment is natural.

The play contains really but one part. Unsparing of themselves as are Mr. Draycott and Miss Helen Ferrers in the characters of Olive's calculating parents, charmingly as Miss Dagmar Wiehe carries through the young girl's scenes, admirably as Mr. Lyn Harding hits the pose and suave tones of the fashionable physician, all the other persons of the drama prove but satellites in the train of the heroine. Olive's moods of remorse and revolt, of amorousness and reserve, her alternations of emotional repression and passionate abandonment, exactly suit Mrs. Patrick Campbell's temperament. Not for a long while has this actress obtained so good an opportunity for her nervous, intense style. Tragedy of the classic kind she can scarcely compass; of tragedy concerned with the woman of nerves and her incalculable explosions and reticences she is a past mistress. Her by-play is often more impressive than her most vehement outbursts.

#### ERNST VON WILDENBRUCH.

With the death of Ernst von Wildenbruch at the comparatively early age of sixty-four, there has passed away an interesting figure in contemporary German literature. When Wildenbruch began to write in the seventies, he was the most promising of the younger poets who were filled with that patriotic Prussian idealism which was the saving of the new empire. He himself had Prussian royal blood in his veins, his family being descended from Frederick William II. He began with fervid patriotic epics of the war with France, 'Vionville' (1874) and 'Sedan' (1876): a volume of 'Lieder und

Balladen' followed in 1877; and in 1880 he passed to the novel, publishing 'Der Meister von Tanagra,' a "Künstlernovelle" of ancient Greece. From that date until quite recently, he produced an unbroken series of stories and plays. As a novelist his talent had no very striking qualities, but he had a peculiar aptness for the short story, in which the Germans, contrary to what might be expected, often succeed admirably. There is something, however, a little specious in Wildenbruch's prose writings, something insincere and theatrical. The finer touches are beyond him; he rarely penetrates beneath the surface.

All this points to the stage, and it is by his plays that Wildenbruch will be remembered. He set out to be the Prussian dramatist of the new régime—to convert, in other words, the ideas with which Treitschke was inspiring the younger generation of North Germans, into poetry. He attempted to galvanize into new life the high-sounding pathos of Schiller, and to revive the national pride of Kleist. His dramas, beginning with 'Die Karolinger' (1881), which struck the new note, 'Der Menonit' (1881), 'Harold' (1882), 'Das neue Gebot' (1886), 'Die Quitzows' (1888), 'Der neue Herr' (1891)—above all, the spacious planned double tragedy 'Heinrich und Heinrichs Geschlecht' (1896), and perhaps best of all 'Die Tochter des Erasmus' (1900)—enjoyed a great and deserved popularity on the stage. They are all effective, full of life and movement; but unfortunately they came a little late in the day. The ideals of Hebbel and Ibsen were beginning to dominate the German stage, and playgoers were demanding from the dramatist that fineness of perception for character, that sacrifice of outward effect to the depiction of spiritual processes, which had hitherto been regarded as the peculiar domain of the psychological novel. The consequence was that Wildenbruch had to face a public, the best elements of which were repelled by the theatrical effectiveness of his work, and did not quite do justice to his good qualities. It was his misfortune as a dramatist that of all kinds of theatricality, patriotic theatricality is the least tolerable to sensitive nerves. It must not, however, be forgotten that his plays, after all, marked the beginning of better times for the German theatre, in an age when better times were almost despaired of; by restoring historical tragedy to the stage and stemming the flood of French translations and adaptations, he restored to the German theatre of the eighties confidence and self-respect. J. G. R.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. L.—F. E.—G. N.—B. L.—Received. J. H.—Anticipated. W. M.—Many thanks. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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